MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Cochrane District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ministry of Natural Resources

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Minister

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Deputy Minister

1983

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

LEGEND

MAP I

- NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
- ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
- DISTRICT OFFICE
- DISTRICT PLANNING AREA

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MILES

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KILOMETRES

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Cochrane District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest the use of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

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A: district context

The Cochrane District is one of eight administrative districts in the Northern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (Map 1). The District covers an area of 30,723 square kilometres (approximately 5 per cent of the Province) and extends westerly from the Quebec boundary for approximately 170 kilometres. Along Highway 11, the District's western boundary is in the vicinity of Strickland. From north to south, the District stretches from Monteith northerly to the seventh base line (50°30′ latitude) just north of Kesagami Lake.

The Cochrane District has a total of approximately 2000 square kilometres of private lands. This yields a Crown land area of approximately 94 per cent of the District. Lake Abitibi in the south-east corner of the District is a dominant feature. This lake covers 91,000 hectares, one-eighth of which are located in the Province of Quebec. Of the total District area approximately 9 per cent is water.

Four organized municipalities (the Towns of Smooth Rock Falls, Cochrane, Iroquois Falls and the Corporation of the Township of Glackmeyer) make up the largest population centres. These municipalities account for the largest population centres. These municipalities account for approximately 90 per cent (14,500 persons) of the total District population.

There is only one Indian Reserve, the Newpost Indian Reserve #69, in Mewhinney Township. This reserve covers a total of 2,070 hectares. At present, this reserve has no permanent residents living on it.

The planning area is situated in the Northern Clay Belt climatic region. This climatic region is classed as modified continental, since weather conditions are slightly modified by the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. The climate is characterized by short, warm summers and long, cold winters. Mean temperatures range from a low of −30°C in January to a high of +20°C in July.

Soils in the Cochrane District are the result of glacial and post glacial events. The clay soils have been derived from sediments deposited by post-glacial Lake Barlow-Ojibway. Peat and organic soils, overlying the marine sands and clays, resulted from the deposition of vegetative matter in association with poorly drained land.

Most of the District is gently rolling and poorly drained. The clay surface is broken in places by low knolls and ridges consisting of older glacial and glacial fluvial deposits (ie. north-to-south trending eskers and esker complexes, kames and drumlins). Stream and gully dissected clay plains, occasional bedrock outcrops and extensive swamps and bogs also provide variation to the landscape.

The District is characterized by stretches of stands of black spruce on gently rising uplands or on lowland flats. On the lowland flats, black spruce alternates with extensive sedge fens and sphagnum heath bogs. Hardwood or mixed wood stands of trembling aspen, balsam, poplar, white and black spruce, are found where improvement in drainage is present as a result of slight changes in relief as well as position beside rivers and lakes. Jack pine is found on drier sites such as outwash deposits, old beaches and eskers. White birch is prominent on sandy soils.

The first known inhabitants of the Cochrane District were the Shield Archaic Peoples (5000 years ago) followed by the Laurel Peoples (2000 years ago). Both of these groups were river-oriented cultures (ie. hunting and fishing). From 800 AD to the present, the area has been occupied first by the Northern Algonquin followed by the Cree and Ojibway.

The first Europeans in the area came in association with the fur trade. The first fur trading post was established in the District in 1686 by Chevalier de Troyes on the eastern shore of Lake Abitibi. From the late 1700's to the early 1900's the Hudson Bay Company operated three posts in the District.

In 1900 survey parties were dispatched to determine the resource potential of Northern Ontario. Following favorable survey reports, railway construction began. In 1908, the Town of Cochrane was founded at the junction of two rail lines.

Railway development was followed by an influx of settlers to the District. As it was necessary to provide lands to these settlers, a number of townships along the rail line were opened up for agriculture.

The pulp and paper industry followed agricultural settlement. With the arrival of the railway, new towns sprung up around two mills (Iroquois Falls and Smooth Rock Falls) in 1913. Today, the forest products industry is the mainstay of the District's economy.

The main highway in the District is Highway 11 which runs north from Toronto through North Bay to Cochrane and west to Thunder Bay. Secondary traffic arteries link the southern half of the District to Highway 11.

Both the Ontario Northland and Canadian National Railways service the Cochrane District offering both freight and passenger services. From mid-June through to Labour Day weekend, there is a one-day excursion train, the Polar Bear Express, from Cochrane to Moosonee, returning the same day.

The major rivers in the District, the Abitibi, Mattagami and Frederickhouse, have been harnessed for some of their hydro-electric generating potential. A number of further sites in the District are also being examined by Ontario Hydro for their power generating potential. A number of power transmission corridors pass through the District to move power from the producing sites to consumers.

The main trunk line of the Trans Canada Pipeline crosses the southern portion of the District, roughly parallelling Highway 11. Northern and Central Gas Corporation Limited runs feeder lines from the main line to service the major municipalities of the District.

B: terms of reference

The *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program, to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Presently, the municipalities in the District all have official plans. Additionally, official plans also exist for an unorganized area south of the Town of Cochrane (Cochrane and Suburban Planning Area) and Haggart Township (Smooth Rock Falls Planning Area). All planning areas have comprehensive zoning by-laws, with the exception of the Corporation of the Township of Glackmeyer portion of the Cochrane and Suburban Planning Area and Haggart Township. A Minister's zoning order (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing) is currently being written for the unorganized portion of the Cochrane and Suburban Planning Area. All of these planning documents are in place to promote and control the orderly development of these area. The *Land use Guidelines* will complement these documents.

These municipal planning documents are generally compatible with these *Land Use Guidelines*. Through periodic reviews and close liaison with municipal officials, the Ministry will continue to assist municipalities in developing appropriate natural resource policies in their planning documents.

In addition to the above, the Ministry has previously prepared a recreational land use plan for an eight township area north of the Town of Iroquois Falls. This document, approved in 1978, was prepared to provide cottaging, commercial tourism and general recreation opportunities in the eight township area. The *Land Use Guidelines*, when approved, will replace the *Eight Township Area Plan*.

Finally, a recreational zoning plan for the Cochrane District has been in place since 1965. That plan, which was originally designed to guide the disposition of Crown land for recreational uses, will be replaced by the *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflicts between pevious Ministry plans prepared for the Cochrane District and the 1983 *Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The planning process of the Ministry of Natural Resources proceeds from the provincial level to the regional level and finally to the detailed District level.

As the program evolved from 1974 to 1982, resource objectives and targets were distributed first from the provincial level to the administrative regions and then to the local administrative

District. At each level, the land and resource base was analysed in progressively more detail to determine if the resource objectives and targets were realistic. Modifications to targets were made throughout the process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (1978-82) but increased locally during preparation of optional plans. A background information document for the Cochrane District was prepared and circulated in November 1981. An open house was held in Cochrane to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two planning options for the Cochrane District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analyzed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, ar found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize the land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Stretegic Land Use Plan* (April 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and resource potentials. The public was consulted on the acceptability of these targets during the public review of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and the District *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document.

The Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (ie. timber, fish, wildlife, etc.) were not set in excess of a level which could be supported by sustained yield management.

Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C, resource policies. A summary of target achievement is also contained at the end of that section. Details of where targets will be achieved are found in Section II-D, land use areas-guidelines.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- Legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which the target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions;
- new or improved inventory and information; and
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

E: summary of plan options

As stated previously, planning options were developed to indicate the various means by which the land and water resources might be allocated and utilized to meet the program targets assigned to the Cochrane District from the *Northeastern Strategic Land Use Plan*. In the Cochrane District, two planning options were presented.

The two options were very similar in many respects. Six policy areas were exactly the same in both options. Both options reflected the status quo in the District with resource and recreation potential recognized and allocated to meet the District targets. Option one was more detailed and provided more direction than option two. It provided for more recreational opportunities and better accommodated the needs and concerns of the local tourist outfitters.

Option one proposed significant increases in recreation opportunities throughout the District (eg. cottaging, commercial tourism and Crown land recreation). As well, the contribution of the commercial tourism sector (ie. outfitting) to the District's economy was recognized and afforded some protection. This was done by the creation of a specific policy area, the Wekwayaukastik River Area, where commercial tourism was given a priority. This option was developed with provision for the maintenance of the existing level of resource extraction activities. Option one provided for additional recreation opportunities in two areas not contained in option two - the Mattagami River Area and the Wekwayaukastik River Area. The Mattagami River Area can supply needed recreational opportunities to the Smooth Rock Falls area. The Wekwayaukastik River Area has been discussed above.

Option two was more resource products oriented than option one. The two main policy areas where option two differed from option one was in the areas of mineral aggregate and agricultural lands. Option one met both of these targets by recognizing only those areas that were deemed critical to meeting the demands for both of these land uses to the year 2000.

Option two on the other hand protected the critical areas and some of the supplementary areas needed for these uses to the year 2000. In this case, option two exceeded the target set for these uses. To achieve this, greater restrictions were placed on other competing land uses in these areas (eg. forest management).

Also in option two, there was no policy area with a clear priority for commercial tourism (ie. outfitting). This option did however have a policy area, Area 8 - Northern Resource and Commercial Recreation Area, where commercial tourism shared the priority with resource extraction (forestry and mining).

Both options proposed two candidate natural environment parks, one candidate waterway park, one candidate wilderness park and eight candidate earth science nature reserves. These candidates are in addition to the existing provincial park in regulation

which is Greenwater, a natural environment park. All of these areas in both options were recommended for provincial park status.

Both options meet the targets assigned to the District from the *Northeastern Strategic Land Use Plan*.

F: response to plan options

The *Proposed Policy and Guidelines Options* document was released in June, 1982. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The main points of concern raised by the public were:

- the local tourist outfitters requested that the north-east quarter of the District be set aside for their exclusive use (ie. no mining, logging or access roads). They also wanted to have all of the lakes that they are currently using designated for the application of, *Guidelines for Locating Forest Access Roads and Managing Shoreline Reserves*, or preferably an expanded version of these guidelines;
- a local member of the forest industry stated that there should be no specific land use area in the land use plan that gives a user priority to commercial tourist (ie. Area 6, option one);
- a number of respondents requested that provincial parks be a permitted land use in all land use areas to permit the future inclusion of nature reserve class parks as theses are recommended;
- a number of respondents also requested the immediate inclusion of the Kesagami Lake Area candidate wilderness park and the Long Point Peninsula candidate natural environment park, into the provincial parks system. These respondents objected to allowing any interim uses in these candidates (ie. mineral exploration). They requested that these areas be managed according to existing provincial park policies until they become provincial parks in regulation;
- response from the mining industry recommended that all of the provincial park and park candidate areas should be open for mineral exploration;
- it was also recommended that the existing level of commercial tourism operations in the Kesagami Lake Area candidate wilderness park and the Little Abitibi River-Newpost Creek candidate waterway park, be allowed to continue pending the recommendations of parks master plans for these areas;
- one respondent recommended that before any development of Lake Abitibi was undertaken that an archaeological/historical survey be done to document and protect these resources;
- Ontario Hydro recommended that the land use plan for the District give better recognition to their existing and proposed programs;
- Abitibi-Price Inc. requested that the land use plan recognize their intent to continue to drive logs on the Mattagami River to their mill in Smooth Rock Falls. This, they believe, may have an effect on the types of future recreational use on the river;
- two respondents with particular interests on Little Abitibi Lake requested that the existing lake development plan for the lake, proposing 110 shoreline cottage lots, not be implemented;
- several respondents stated a desire for more cottaging, particularly on Little Abitibi Lake; and
- the New Post Band requested that the land use plan not restrict their proposed future relocation. They have indicated the most probable areas for this relocation and have requested that this be a permitted use in these areas.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

A summary of this analysis and evaluation is also available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Some of the major changes are as follows:

- the Interim Road Access policy for Northern Ontario has been replaced with a provincial access roads policy;
- the Managed Forest Reserve policy has been replaced with a modified Management Areas policy;
- the Crown Land Recreation policy has been revised to strengthen tourism benefits;
- the policy concerning prime lake trout lakes has been revised to permit limited forest harvesting provided that it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected;
- the Provincial Fire Management policy has been revised;
- the policy concerning non-consumptive uses of wildlife has been added;
- the Forest Management policy has been changed to more clearly define the responsibilities of the forest companies and the Crown if future wood supply problems arise;
- the Kesagami Lake Area, Little Abitibi River-Newpost Creek, Long Point Penninsula, Pierre-Montreuil Lakes Area and eight earth science nature reserve provincial park candidates have been recommended for park status;
- mineral exploration/development is recommended for consideration in the Kesagami Lake Area and Long Point Penninsula candidate parks;
- hunting and trapping are recommended to be continued as existing uses in the Kesagami Lake Area, Little Abitibi River-Newpost Creek, Long Point Penninsula, Pierre-Montreuil Lakes Area, and the eight earth science nature reserve park candidates (Beniah Township, Hobson Township (2 sites), Pitt Township, Valentine Township (3 sites) and Wilkie Township);
- there is recognition of the areas in the north-eastern portion of the District with a concentration of commercial outpost camps. A rationale has been developed for identifying tourism lakes (see appendix C). Forty-nine lakes have been identified for the application of these policies;
- commercial tourism operations are recommended to be allowed to continue at their present level in the two candidate park areas (ie. the Kesagami Lake Area and the Little Abitibi River-Newpost Creek Area);
- a preliminary cultural resources inventory on the Cochrane District has been recently completed. This report lists six significant sites in the District. The document has been changed to recognize these. Further, a contract has recently been issued for an archaeological/historical inventory of Lake Abitibi. The results of this work when complete may be included in the document as an amendment and will provide valuable information for a more detailed plan for Lake Abitibi;
- all existing and known proposed plans of Ontario Hydro have been recognized in the document;
- the document has been changed to recognize Abitibi-Price Inc.'s long range intent to continue to drive logs on the Mattagami River to their mill at Smooth Rock Falls. This will affect some types of recreation in log storage areas;
- the existing lake development document for Little Abitibi Lake has been approved with public consultation and has wide support. This lake will supply about forty per cent of the District's cottaging target to the year 2000; and
- The New Post Band has indicated that their most probable choice for location will be policy areas five and nine (option one). The document has been changed to allow for this use.

Details on the specifics of the selected options are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be used in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This section indicates the general and particular resource polices that will guide program development. It also details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities as well as the general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

a. Objective

Ministry Plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

b. Discussion

"Orderly development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and to accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to their full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

b. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the

biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessments Act*.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981, to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (ie. fish and wildlife, parks, etc.).

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITION USERS

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines and plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

b. Discussion

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people in Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the province including local and traditional users. In preparing land use guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with these people must be recognized.

Traditional native rights[1] both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Enviornment.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMTENT

a. Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Strategy

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;
- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;
- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;
- permit a wide variety of recreational use on Crown land with minimal restrictions;

(1) The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and
- promote the establishment of modified management areas in a fashion which will maintain those values which the area was designed to protect.

c. Discussion

(i) Proprietary Interest The Ministry, through its programs, has a custodianship responsibility for the 94% of the Cochrane District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people will be clarified.

(ii) Geographical Referencing Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use) The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the Cochrane District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will, as a result, manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will also be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to insure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, the Ministry will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in Cochrane District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, the Ministry of the Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

(iv) Crown Land Disposition The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:
- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Re-

sources will dispose of land for rural residental uses based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

(v) Crown Land Recreation The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would occur;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

(vi) Hazard Lands Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which would pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disurption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria* for Ontario may be sought through (i) the two-zone floodway - flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality.

(vii) Fire Management A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "... to protect public lands and waters."

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal, the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved there will be an immediate response; and
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

(viii) Access Roads Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary, based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource manage-

ment and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned;
  (i) to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  (ii) to provide controlled access, or
  (iii) to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:
- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions, are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 meters from the shoreline of lakes identified by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:
- an emergency situation exists or public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvest of an over-utilized resource; and
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

(ix) Modified Management Areas Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:
- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity with these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept;
- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands;
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

General Modified Management Areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

Other Areas MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features such as cultural and historic sites: MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

Responsibility The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription.

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5. ENERGY RESOURCES

a. Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province.

To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

c. Target

By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22% to a level of 37%.

d. Strategy

- identifying lands and waters which have a potential for providing energy resources (ie. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.);
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the im-

portance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

e. Discussion

In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also cooperate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The continued use of existing power generation and transmission facilities will be acknowledged in Ministry plans. In addition, the Ministry will continue its involvement in the planning and design of future pipelines and power generation and transmission facilities. The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, for forest biomass production as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analyzed through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process on a site by site basis.

Within the Cochrane District hydro-electric facilities currently produce an average output of 337 megawatts.

The five most feasible undeveloped sites with hydro-electric potential within the Cochrane District could provide an additional 182 megawatts of average annual energy output. These sites are Long Sault Rapids, Nine Mile Rapids, Newpost Creek, Yellow Falls and Grand Rapids on the Abitibi and Mattagami Rivers. In addition to these sites other potential sites have been investigated on the Abitibi, Mattagami, and Frederickhouse Rivers. These sites, including Coral Rapids, Clute Rapids and extensions to Abitibi Canyon and Otter Rapids, have the potential to supply an additional 55.6 megawatts of average output in total.

The two most feasible sites for plant redevelopment or plant extensions could provide an additional 26 megawatts of average output. These sites exist on the Abitibi River at Abitibi Canyon and Otter Rapids.

For hydraulic sites with an average output of less than two megawatts, the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers.

Other potential energy sources include the lignite deposits of the Cretaceous Basin and extensive peat deposits, especially those in the Great Clay Belt.

(1) As defined by the Canada Land Inventory. There are no Class 1 or 2 Agricultural Capability Lands within the Planning Region.

C: resource policies

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Objective In accordance with the *Food Land Criteria* the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands[1] and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will encourage the use of Class 3 and 4 private agriculture lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000.

(ii) Target Designate for agricultural use 2,400 hectares of previously cleared Crown land, 7,100 hectares of previously cleared private land and 700 hectares of private forested lands (all capability Class 3 or 4).

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the *Food Land Criteria;*
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land use upon private capability Class 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- discouraging on critical capability Class 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production; and
- disposing of land for agricultural use in the supplementary area only when it complements existing adjacent farm holdings.

(iv) Discussion Farming in the Cochrane District is based mainly on beef and dairy production. Market gardens are limited and the produce is grown for local consumption only.

The majority of the farmland is centered along Highway 11. Within the traditional farming area there are approximately 146 farms utilizing 8,120 hectares of improved farm land. Within the same area there are now 2,400 hetares of previously cleared Crown land and 18,700 hectares of cleared private land. This total of 21,150 hectares includes land which is actively farmed, past farm land that is being held by the private sector that is not now farmed and land that has reverted back to the Crown.

At the present rate of increase, it is projected that an additional 10,200 hectares of agricultural land will be required to meet agricultural demands to the year 2000 in the Cochrane District.

Within the District, available to meet this future demand, there are 2,400 hectares of previously cleared Crown land and 7,100 hectares of previously cleared private lands. An additional 700 hectares of private forested land will be needed to satisfy critical agricultural demands to the year 2000.

2. COTTAGING

(i) Objective To complement the private sector by providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents.

(ii) Target The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 280 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes[1] and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a

(1) Lakes less than 50 hectares

variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;

- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location give due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

(iv) Discussion There are 383 lakes in the District that can be considered for cottaging under the 1980 guidelines. Of these lakes, all but six had serious constraints to cottaging at the time of inventory. Constraints to cottaging included lack of access, poor shoreline development potential, poor water quality, etc. The six unconstrained lakes have an estimated total capacity to provide 66 subdivision cottage lots. Additionally, the Dora Lake cottage subdivision has 22 lots remaining that are available for disposition.

Since the time of the inventory, many more lakes have become available for their cottaging potential. The Detour Lake Highway has removed the cottaging constraint on a further 8 lakes that have completed lake plans - Little Abitibi (110 lots), Starvation (15 lots), Bragg (5 lots), Tweed #12 (10 lots), Tweed #46 (8 lots), Tweed 107-108 (20 lots), Tweed 113 (10 lots), and Four Island (20 lots). These lakes have the total potential of providing 198 subdivided cottage lots.

There are presently an estimated 560 recreational dwellings in the Cochrane District. The major concentrations are found on the larger, more accessible lakes adjacent to population centres.

Given the demand for cottage lots to the year 2000 and the potential for cottage lots in the District with the expansion of road systems, it would appear that the demand can be met.

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3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

(i) Objective

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following guidelines have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations[2]; and
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices. All non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial park campground - National park campground;

(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;

(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;

(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users become more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

(a) increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
(b) the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources;
(c) the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users;
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) Objective

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in acordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within the outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

Tne fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standard and momentum by:
- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) Discussion The fire occurrence history of the District for the past twenty years, by five year periods, is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 FIRE OCCURRENCE HISTORY OF COCHRANE DISTRICT 1963-1982

5-Year Period	Number of Fires	Total Hectares Burned
1963-1967	100	700
1968-1972	79	1800
1973-1977	169	14,000
1978-1982	65	400

Source: Cochrane District Fire Reports 1963-1982

The major concerns relating to forest fires in the Cochrane District are:
- the number of fires caused by: miscellaneous causes (25%), recreation (21%), lightning (20%), and residents (17%). These four causes accounted for 83% of all forest fires in the above twenty year period; and
- fire occurrence and activity is at its peak during the month of May, after the snow leaves the ground and before the summer growth period starts.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District program will emphasize:
- administering and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act;*
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, forest industry and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire; and
- ensuring that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed so as to minimize fire spread and impact.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will continue. Prescribed fire is used by forest managers in many instances. It will be undertaken for the purposes of site preparation for regeneration in forest management. This is done for many reasons. The costs associated with this type of site preparation are much less than those for mechanized site preparation. Also, fire releases nutrients from the burned materials and these become readily available to the new trees immediately after planting.

Fire is used in areas where there are many fine fuels remaining on the forest floor. It removes these in preparation for planting. Also, it can remove other materials and reduce a heavy humus layer covering the mineral soils underneath. It is into this mineral soil that the tree must root itself.

In all, prescribed fire is an efficient, relatively inexpensive and fast method of site preparation for forest regeneration.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy
- monitoring fish communities for signs of

stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing current fisheries legislation consistently and equitably to ensure that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas, in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation in the future;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating the fisheries resource among user groups to provide an optimum mix of benefits based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social, and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and to ensure that a healthy and balanced fish community is maintained;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventor surveys, experimental management).

(iii) Discussion Total productivity from the District's lakes is estimated at 1,097,700 kilograms per year. Forty per cent of this total productivity (438,800 kilograms per year) is estimated to be the warm water sport fish component. The cold water sport fish component is estimated at 868 kilograms per year.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and to meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 439,700 kilograms of sport fish per year.

(iii) Strategy
- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the waters of the Cochrane District;
- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species;
- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as season adjustment and the provision or control of access.

(iv) Discussion Reliable information on fishing pressure for the District's fly-in fishery, from a 1979 creel census, indicates that a total of 15,000 angler-days are generated from this activity annually. It is also estimated that a maximum of 5,000 additional angler-days may have been missed. Other District estimates indicate that the fly-in fishery generates approximately 30 per cent of the District's total fishing pressure. The total District fishing pressure therefore is estimated at about 70,000 angler-days per year. The estimated total harvest for this angling pressure is 58,600 kilograms annually. Most of this present use and harvest is generated from watersheds that are readily accessible to the general public. Also greatly contributing are those watersheds with high concentrations of commercial tourist outfitter operations.

It is expected that there will be a modest increase in the demand for angling oportunities in the future. This increased demand will be mainly concentrated on waterbodies that will be road accessible. As other watersheds are accessed, heavy fishing can be expected to occur for the first few years after which time pressure will level off.

c. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target To encourage commercial fishing on selected inland lakes. To identify additional bait fish harvesting areas.

(iii) Strategy
- providing for commercial food fisheries where appropriate;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

(iv) Discussion Commercial fishing in the District consists of both food and baitfish industries. Three commercial food fisheries licences are issued for Lake Abitibi; however, only one of these is presently active. Licences are also issued for portions of the Mattagami and Abitibi Rivers. The commercial food fishery is no longer thriving since many desirable species have been

removed from the licences due to mercury restrictions. Also, there is an absence of suitable, large bodies of water in the District that are capable of supporting commercial food fishery operations.

Baitfish harvesting is experiencing a steady rise due to increased angler demands. The potential to increase baitfish production is great.

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6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

(i) Broad Objective To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

(ii) Objective

- within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements; and
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

(iii) Target To annually provide 1,134,000 cubic meters of conifer and 345,000 cubic meters of hardwood from Crown land (within management units administered by the District).

(iv) Strategy

- managing in a multiple use setting the greater than 1.6 million hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- gathering the required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently underutilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of conferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land as time and funds permit;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- ensuring that forest management plans and operating plans are in place and are prepared within the framework of multiple forest use; and
- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution.

(v) Discussion The forest cover of the District is typified by pure black spruce lowland areas intermixed with spruce-fir-aspen upland sites or mixed wood areas.

The District is subdivided into nine management units, including two forest management agreement areas, for the purpose of forest management. Cochrane District administers six of these areas. The remainder are administered by neighbouring Districts.

Within the District there are two paper mills, two sawmills and a plywood manufacturing plant. These industries plus their associated woodlands operations employ a total of approximately 2,500 persons.

Future industrial demand will undoubtedly increase due to such factors as technological improvements and mill modernization. On most forest management units there is sufficient variance between the present annual harvest and recent calculations of the annual allowable cut, to accommodate a portion of this growth over the next 20 years. However, if localized timber supply problems materialize, the primary responsibility to alleviate the problems will rest with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. For its part, the Ministry will provide improved forest protection and will investigate ways of improving wood allocations.

In the longer term, growth in the industry will be dependent upon the success of all of the strategies listed in this policy.

Table 2 is a summary of forest management in the Cochrane District.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF FOREST MANAGEMENT IN COCHRANE DISTRICT

Parameter	Volume (Cubic Meters)		
	Conifer	Hardwood	Total
Present annual allowable cut (Crown land)	1,396,000	403,000	1,799,000
Projected annual allowable cut (Crown land) - target	1,134,000	345,000	1,479,000
Annual allowable cut (private land)	29,000	38,000	67,000
Present harvest (Crown land)	1,098,000	70,000	1,168,000
Present harvest (private land)	64,000	4,000	68,000
Present commitment to industry (Crown land)	1,606,000	91,000	1,696,000
Present mill utilization (Crown, private, improved)	1,713,000	82,000	1,795,000

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to Cochrane District and Northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the Cochrane District.

(ii) Target To maintain the majority of the land base open and available for mineral exploration and development.

(iii) Strategy

- discouraging, on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.;
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- compiling, in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) Discussion The bedrock geology of the District is almost entirely of Early Precambrian Age. The economic mineral potential of the District is approximately 15% high, 20% medium, 60% low and 5% unknown. Most mineral exploration to date has occurred in the high potential area. New interpretations and new information based on mapping and exploration may call for a reclassification over the next several years. A lack of road access and the sparcity of bedrock exposure across the District has thus far prevented a proper assessment of the economic mineral potential.

A major new mine, the Detour Lake Joint Venture is being developed in the north-east quarter of the District near the Ontario/Quebec boundary. This mine, based upon an estimated 28.8 million ton deposit is scheduled to go into production in 1983. Grading of the ore per ton is 0.125 oz. gold, 0.15 oz. silver and 0.205 per cent copper.

There are many staked mining claims held by other companies in the Detour Lake area. Much exploration is occurring and the chances of another mine developing are good. Peat resources are also abundant in various locations throughout the District.

c. Mineral Aggregates

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand for mineral aggregates with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target To ensure a total cumulative supply of 36.1 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that areas designated as critical de-

posits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses which do not preclude the extraction of aggregate resources;

- encouraging that areas designated as significant deposits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses will be encouraged;
- ensuring that unclassified areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregate;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high-grading of aggregate deposits;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas; and
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scales extraction and transportation to areas of need.

(iv) Discussion Aggregate resources areas are rated as critical, significant and unclassified, based mainly on the quality and accessibility of the deposit. Within the District, there is a lack of high and medium quality aggregate in close proximity to consumers. Shortages of aggregate are presently being encountered in the Smooth Rock Falls and Fraserdale areas.

The average annual production of aggregate in the District is approximately 1.8 million tonnes. The major consumers of this aggregate are the forest industries, provincial government ministries and local municipalities.

The Ministry cannot guarantee continued use or present levels of production from legally existing pits and quarries. Therefore, as a means of ensuring the protection and availability of adequate aggregate resources, the Ministry in its plans identifies the critical aggregate resource areas and generally permits aggregate extraction in most areas of the District.

The Ministry is not seeking large areas solely for aggregate extraction. Rather, it is seeking, where possible, designations such as forestry or agriculture which provide for ongoing uses without precluding future aggregate production.

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8) PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: To protect provincially significant elements of natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

(ii) Target Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met.

Earth and Life Science - To achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 113 landscape units is required in the Northern Region. It has also been determined that representation of 198 earth science themes/features is possible in the Northern Region.

Systematic earth and life science inventories are ongoing to determine the location of feasible nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program.

Historical - Comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed

for the District. There are however, certain items which are represented in Greenwater Provincial Park, the Little Abitibi River Newpost Creek candidate, the Kesagami Lake Area candidate, the Pierre-Montreuil Lakes Area candidate and the Long Poing Penninsula candidate which contribute to historical targets.

Recreation and Tourism - the day use recreation target identified for the Cochrane District is 14,000 opportunities.

The car camping recreation target for the Cochrane District is 8,000 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (13,000 opportunities).

Back country recreation targets for the Northern Region are:

Wilderness	163,000 opportunities
Non-Wilderness	71,000 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned by district but candidate park areas in the Cochrane District will contribute 18,000 backcountry travel opportunities to the overall regional target.

Heritage Appreciation - The provincial parks in the District and neighbouring districts will provide ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincal parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day-use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing within the context of the District land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - (i) should be recommended for park status;
  - (ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  - (iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest [1].

(iv) Discussion There is one existing park (ie. Greenwater) in the District. This park provides a developed and undeveloped supply of 46,000 day use recreation opportunities and some 47,000 car-camping opportunities. It does not offer any wilderness or non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities.

In addition to the one existing park, Table 3 identifies the status of Candidate park areas.

As earth science, life science and cultural inventories continue, sites will be examined for park status or for other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program. One such arrangement is to designate the site as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water which contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the Provincial Park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

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(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education need not become "Nature Reserves" under the Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

TABLE 3 - STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate	Area (ha.)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Kesagami Lake Area	54,166	Wilderness	13,000 backcountry travel opportunites. Several earth science, life science and historical features.	Recommended for Park status.
Little Abitibi River-Newpost Creek	3,264	Waterway	1,800 backcountry travel opportunities.	Recommended for Park status.
Pierre-Montreuil Lakes Area	17,032	Natural Environment	19,000 day use opportunities, 53,000 car camping opportunities and 2,000 backcountry travel opportunities. Several earth science, life science and historical features.	Recommended for Park status.
Long Point Penninsula	2,552	Natural Environment	9,000 day use opportunities and historical, life science and earth science features.	Recommended for Park status.
Beniah Township	1.22	Nature Reserve	Nationally significant earth science site.	Recommended for Park status.
Wilkie Township	1.22	Nature Reserve	Nationally signigficant earth science site.	Recommended for Park status.
Hobson Township 2 sites	0.7 and 4.	Nature Reserves	Two nationally significant earth science sites.	Recommended for Park status.
Pitt Township	2.44	Nature Reserve	Provincially significant earth science site.	Recommended for Park status.
Valentine Township 3 sites	2.44 2.44 and 1.5	Nature Reserves	One nationally and two provincially significant earth science sites.	Recommended for Park status.

9. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

(ii) Strategy

- identifying those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation conerning resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretative purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

(iii) Discussion The tourism attractions of the Cochrane District are mainly resource-oriented. Activities such as big game hunting, fishing, camping and canoeing are the most desired by area tourists. Most of the present commercial establishments (eg. outpost camps, resorts, campgrounds, hotels, motels and retail outlets) are geared to, and benefit from, this aspect of the tourist trade.

One of the District's attractions, the Polar Bear Express, is of provincial significance to commercial tourism in the province. In the period from 1975-1979 an annual average of 21,675 travellers rode the Polar Bear Express.

The District's commercial tourism facilities, and an estimate of their present use and development are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4 COMMERCIAL TOURISM FACILITIES — PRESENT USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Facility	Number of Units	Estimated Use/Unit (persons)	Average Length of Season (days)	Estimated Occupancy %	Estimated User-days
Hotels and Motels	342	1.5	365	65	115,304
Resorts (lodges)	5	10	120	40	2,400
Outpost Camps	122	4	120	40	23,000
Tent and Trailer Parks	54	4	150	50	16,000
Cabins	35	3	150	50	5,000
Total					162,000

10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and the identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resources;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians [1];
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- improving the wildlife data base through population, habitat and harvest surveys; and
- producing and implementing District wildlife management plans.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the Cochrane District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

Wildlife species found in the Cochrane District are those typically associated with a boreal, forest habitat. The majority of the wildlife are non-game species. These non-game species are essential in maintaining an ecological balance, along with other species, and are an important component of the food chain.

Management efforts for non-game species generlly involve the identification and protection of important habitats.

Other wildlife groups include big game, small game, waterfowl and fur bearers.

(1) The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recretional benefits.

(ii) Target To increase the herd size in the District to 7,200 moose and the annual harvest to 1101 moosse (by the year 2000).

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit (WMU) to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities; and
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures.

(iv) Discussion There are portions of six wildlife management units in the District although only two of these, numbers 26 and 27, are managed by Cochrane District.

The estimated moose population for Cochrane District only is 1,570 animals. The population of unit 27 is presently fairly stable while that of unit 26 is on the decline. The present annual harvest for the District is 460 moose which is greater than the present allowable harvest of 333 moose.

The predicted moose population for the year 2000 is 7,200 with an allowable harvest of 1100 moose. This potential population and harvest are much greater than current levels and can only be achieved through an interim reduction in the number of hunters and through active habitat management (eg. modified timber harvesting techniques). Increased enforcement and predation control will also be needed to reach this potential.

c. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunites for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To promote a harvest of between 100 and 160 black bear annually.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition; and
- encouraging the harvest of bear particularly in areas where they are a high nuisance factor.

(iv) Discussion It is estimated that the District bear population ranges between 810 and 1,360 animals. Black bear hunting is primarily of interest to non-resident hunters and the vast majority of bear are taken in the spring of the year.

The District's current bear harvest is estimated at between 3.5 and 6 per cent of the total population. It is therefore, possible to meet an increased demand for black bear hunting to the year 2000.

d. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Target figures are not available.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- increasing research efforts; and
- encouraging an increase in the harvest of specified duck species (eg. scaup, teal, etc.).

(iv) Discussion Figures indicate that waterfowl in the Planning Region are probably being under-harvested. Any attempt however to increase the waterfowl harvest of any species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations. The most common species of waterfowl found in the District include the common goldeneye, black, mallard and ring-necked ducks, lesser and greater scaup, hooded and common mergansers. Continental populations of Canada geese and snow geese migrate through the area.

Local waterfowl populations are limited, more by the lack of significant wetland habitat than by hunting pressure. Due primarily to the scattered nature of waterfowl habitat, duck or goose hunting is not a popular activity in the

Cochrane District. Waterfowl are not concentrated in large enough numbers to attract significant hunter-interest. Continental waterfowl populations will fluctuate from year to year; however, the present local population is expected to meet demand to the year 2000.

e. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To meet the demand for small game harvesting to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion This resource includes ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, sharptailed grouse, American woodcock, snowshoe hare, and common snipe. Species of principal hunter interest include the grouse species and varying hare.

Hunting of small game is expected to increase particularly as controls on big game hunting become more restrictive. Small game populations are capable of supporting present and future demand. Near urban centres there are possibilities of localized overharvesting; however, small game populations in inaccessible areas rapidly replenish heavily hunted areas.

f. Caribou

(i) Objective To manage caribou for the conservation and maintenance of the species and its habitat.

(ii) Target To identify the potential for the viewing and hunting of caribou on a sustained yield basis.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying, managing and protecting caribou habitat; and
- developing intensive management principles and regulations under which caribou hunting could be conducted on a sustained yield basis.

(iv) Discussion Wildlife Management Unit 26 contains small scattered herds of caribou with a total population estimate in the range of 200 to 1000 animals.

There is no open hunting season for caribou. Status native people are permitted to harvest whatever they require for food. It is estimated that approximately 10 to 15 are harvested each year in Unit 26.

The potential for increasing the District's caribou population is limited. Large scale developments on caribou range and increased human access can depreciate caribou habitat. Critical habitat areas must be identified and protected if present caribou populations are to be maintained.

g. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote the maintenance of healthy furbearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest of beaver to 7,700 pelts and maintain the existing annual harvest of fisher, lynx and marten. A substantial increase in the harvest of other furs will be encouraged.

(iii) Strategy

- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other furbearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- protecting and managing furbearer habitat;
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management; and
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers councils.

(iv) Discussion The major furbearing species in the District are beaver, mink, marten, muskrat, red fox, otter and ermine. The beaver is by far the most important in terms of the number of pelts taken.

It is estimated that the District's beaver population is approximately 26,000 animals. The potential, maximum harvest per year (quota) is 7,700 beaver across the District. In the 1978-1979 season, 58 per cent of this quota was taken. A large potential to increase the beaver harvest exists; however, a lack of good access to

large tracts of the District is a constraining factor.

The harvest (total number of pelts from all species) and the gross annual return for the 1978-1979 season in the Cochrane District was 10,428 and $350,400 respectively. If fur prices and demand continue to rise, a greater importance will be placed upon the District's fur resources.

h. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objective

- to prevent additional species from being endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high qualtity habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species; and
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game).
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

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11. WILD RICE

(i) Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

To provide a source of food for native people and other local residents.

To allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users.

To provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural water.

To stabilize annual production.

To improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest and related benefits.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing the potential for harvest through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice areas as well as the feasibility of introducing new areas;
- encouraging the processing of "green" rice within the Cochrane District;
- restricting the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice areas.

(iv) Discussion At present there are no known harvestable wild rice areas in the District. Water level fluctuations would appear to limit the feasibility of extensive introductions. If suitable areas can be found, introductions of wild rice will be considered.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Cochrane District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the resource policy section.

TABLE 5 SUMMARY - TARGET ACHIEVEMENT COCHRANE DISTRICT

Program	District Target Achievement (Year 2000)
Aggregate	Protect for aggregate extraction 36.1 million tonnes to year 2000 (Crown and private land).
Agriculture	Designate 10,200 hectares of agricultural land (Crown and private).
Commercial Fishing	Selected waterbodies will be considered.
Cottaging	Up to 280 cottage lots (year 2000) from Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer)	1,133,700 cubic meters/year
(hardwood)	344,400 cubic meters/year
Hunting (moose)	Increase the district herd size to 7,160 moose and harvest to 1,100 moose and harvest to 1,100 moose annually.
(bear)	Promote the harvest of 100 to 160 black bear annually.
Mining	Encourage exploration and development (no numerical target).
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	Provision of 45,600 day use opportunities and 47,300 car camping opportunities possible. Identified one park and 12 park candidates recommended for park status. The undeveloped candidates in total have the potential of yielding 27,200 day use opportunities, 53,400 car camping opportunities, 17,600 backcountry travel opportunities.
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	Provide up to 439,700 kg of sport fish annually.
Tourism	Identified 49 existing tourism lakes. Two potential tourism sites were also identified. Nine land use areas were identified for further facilities (outposts or lodges, etc.) pending further fisheries evaluation.
Trapping	7,700 beaver. (indicator species only)
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice	Further sites will be identified.

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District area has been divided into 17 separate areas as illustrated by map 2 and the map inside the back cover. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (eg. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for that area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, (e.g. tourism) will require specific considerations in a particular area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for the *Planning Act* and in accordance with the Ministry policy. Therefore,

where the Ministry indicates that it would perfer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same prupose.

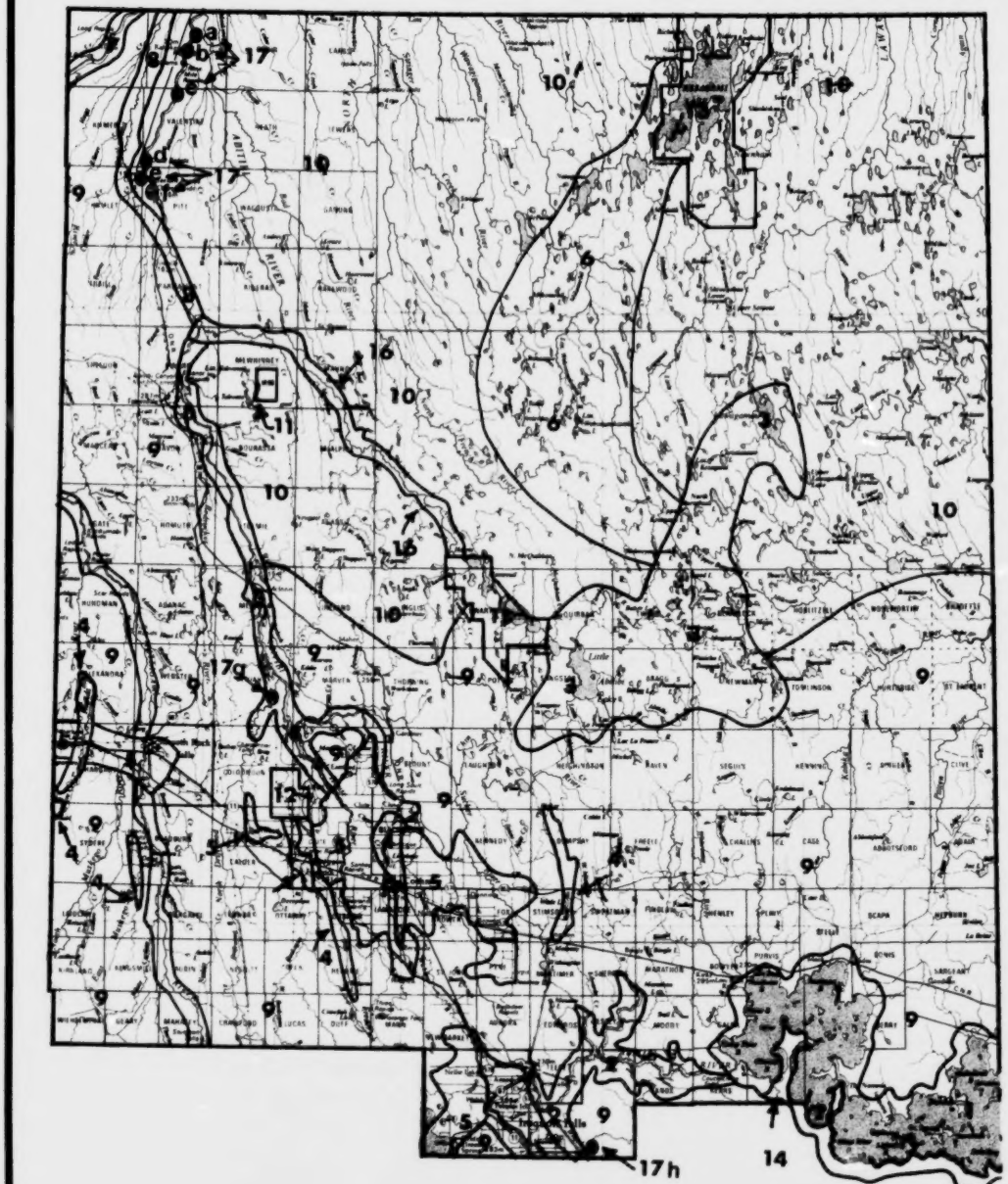
While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

DISTRICT DE COCHRANE DISTRICT

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

area reference number 5
numéro de référence régional

area boundary
limite régionale



april 1983 map 2

1. LAKE ABITIBI AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located in the southeast corner of the District. It includes the largest lake in the District, Lake Abitibi, which covers approximately 91,000 hectares, one-eighth of which is located in the Province of Quebec. It also includes the land area approximately 120 metres measured perpendicularly from the treeline.

The lake contains over 630 islands and has approximately 400 kilometres of shoreline. Sand beaches, extensive wetland areas and an abundance of archaeologic and historic sites are also attributes of the lake. On the south shore of the lake, in the west basin, is the Long Point Peninsula Candidate Natural Environment Park. This candidate park is not included in the Lake Abitibi policy area, but will form a policy area of its own (see area number 14).

All of the Ontario shoreline is Crown except for one private farm lot on the north shore at the Quebec boundary, five private lots at Lowbush and some small parcels of land owned by the Canadian National Railway. There are a number of trapline cabins throughout the area.

Access is gained to the Lake Abitibi area by the Canadian National Railway at Lowbush, Mace and Eades and by logging roads on the north shore to Eades (official access point). Indirect access to the lake is also generally gained via the Abitibi River from Twin Falls and via the Ghost River from Highway 101. The Quebec portion of the lake is readily accessible.

The water level of the lake is controlled by the dam at Twin Falls. Hazards and limits to recreation on this lake include winds, numerous rocky shoals and the high turbidity of the water.

The area north of the lake is currently under a Forest Management Agreement with Abitibi-Price Inc. Approximately three-quarters of the area has high or medium mineral potential.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority for the Lake Abitibi area will be a mixture of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism. The amount of development on the lake will not exceed the capability of the resources to support this development. Development will also be planned in such a way as to have minimum impact on significant archaeologic l and historical sites, wetland areas and fish anc. wildlife habitat.

A lake management plan will be prepared.

The Lake Abitibi area contains a number of special features. These areas include fish and wildlife habitat, archaeological sites, historical sites and cemetaries. These features known at the time the plan was undertaken include - three cormorant nesting sites, twelve major wetland areas, six heronries, two tern colonies and eight historical and archaeological sites. The significance of each of these resources and features varies. A recent, preliminary, cultural resources inventory has identified 20 sites on Lake Abitibi. Four of these sites, the Jessup Site, the Jordan Site, Red Pine Narrows and Ghost River Post sites have Regional and even Provincial significance. Some of these special management areas may be made available for modified resource management (e.g. seasonal restrictions) while other areas warrant outright protection.

Management plans for the Lake Abitibi area will consider the inter-provincial boundary location of the waterbody.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 — LAKE ABITIBI AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction of aggregate will not be allowed within 120 metres of the high water mark of the lake or adjacent archaeological, historical or wetland sites. Rehabilitation of pits will be required.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Agriculture	x		The existing farm will be allowed to expand to the north only, through the purchase of Crown land.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial food fishery operations will be considered.
Cottaging	x		A lake management plan will determine the numbers, location and types of lots to be made available for disposition. Cottaging on private lands will be permitted. Significant wildlife, historic and archaeological sites will not be considered for development.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will generally be encouraged thoughout the area and facilitated by the limited development of low intensity facilities (eg. dispersed camping sites etc.). Crown land recreation facilities will be encouraged to locate away from significant wildlife, historic and archaeological sites.
Forestry	x		Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of other resource and recreation values.
Hunting	x		Special wildlife habitat areas will be evaluated, documented and managed for their protection where it is practical. Habitat management plans, with emphasis on moose and waterfowl, may be formulated for high value areas to enhance or maintain wildlife populations.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Significant historic and archaeological sites will be withdrawn from staking and disposition. The Ministry may also reserve to the Crown, the surface rights on unpatented mining claims 120 metres in width from the high water mark of shorelines, however, mineral exploration may occur in this area. Operating guidelines will be contained in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed. (see area #14)

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Road access to the east basin will be limited but at least one road link to the lake from Highway 101 will be developed. Road proposals that accommodate planned facilities in the east basin are encouraged. Access to the west basin will be permitted, but limited to three locations. These will be at Eades, Lowbush and in the vicinity of Long Point Penninsula.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Primary commercial tourism uses will be lodges, youth camps and marinas. Secondary commercial tourism uses (ie. outpost camps) will only be permitted where they are compatible with other uses. The exact numbers and locations of commercial tourism facilities will be determined in a lake management plan, however, Crown land dispositions for commercial tourism uses may be considered using interim guidelines until the completion of a management plan for Lake Abitibi.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. Trapline cabins will be permitted except where they conflict with cottaging.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	

2. UPPER ABITIBI-BLACK RIVER RECREATIONAL WATERWAY

a. Area Description

This area includes portions of the Black and Abitibi Rivers and Meadow Creek. The area extends along the Black River from the Kirkland Lake District boundary downstream to both Iroquois Falls and Twin Falls on the Abitibi River. A portion of Meadow Creek, where it flows into the Abitibi River is also included. Another part of this area includes that portion of the Abitibi River, including tributaries, from Twin Falls to Lake Abitibi. The land area considered is 120 metres measured perpendicularly from the treeline.

Present access to this area is via the Matheson landing in Kirkland Lake District and at Twin Falls. Access to Twin Falls is by private road owned by the Forest Management Agreement holder in the area, Abitibi-Price Inc. Access is also available to the Black River between concessions V and VI in Walker Township. Canoe and boat launching access is available at Meadow Creek.

The majority of land from Twin Falls to Lake Abitibi is Crown, however, there are approximately 28 parcels of private land along this section. Land tenure along the Black and Abitibi Rivers from Matheson to Iroquois Falls is for the most part privately owned. A number of the private parcels of land have recreational structures on them. The Crown has also issued 21 land use permits for remote cottages in this policy area. A number of trapline cabins also exist.

Abitib-Price Inc. is the holder of a water power lease that allows flooding to the 267.8 metre contour above sea level which covers the area normally flooded by the Twin Falls dam. They also hold a licence of occupation which provides for flooding to the 268.6 metre contour.

The area is licenced to Abitibi-Price Inc. under a Forest Management Agreement. The Townships of Rickard and Walker are within the Corporation of the Town of Iroquois Falls and Taylor and Carr Townships are within the Corporation of the Township of Black River-Matheson. Any land use proposals for this area will need to conform to the appropriate official plans and zoning by-laws.

Within the Cochrane District there is an outstanding problem of providing legal public road access and/or access points to various sections of this area (i.e. Twin Falls and Meadow Creek).

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will be public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism. The provision of public access facilities in the area will be a priority.

Structural development in the area will be above the 268.6 metre contour and will avoid areas that are subject to river bank erosion.

Development will also avoid the presently known historic and archaeological sites at Couchiching Falls and at Red Pine Narrows near the mouth of the Abitibi River.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 — UPPER ABITIBI-BLACK RIVER RECREATIONAL WATERWAY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction will not be permitted within 120 metres of the shoreline. Rehabilitation of depleted or abandoned pits will be required.
Agriculture		x	Crown lands will not be disposed of for this use.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Applications for commercial food fishing licences will be considered.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Crown land will be disposed of for cottaging purposes from Twin Falls to Lake Abitibi. A recreational plan will determine the numbers and locations of shoreline lots to be developed. Private land cottaging proposals will be reviewed to protect resource and recreation values and to prevent development on hazard lands.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will generally be encouraged throughout the area (e.g. access points, campsites, trails etc.). Official access points will be developed at Twin Falls and at Meadow Creek where it enters the Abitibi River. The private sector will be encouraged to operate and maintain these facilities.
Forestry	x		Forestry activities will be permitted. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of significant fish, wildlife and recreation values.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Significant historic and archaeological sites will be withdrawn from staking and disposition. The Ministry may also reserve to the Crown, the surface rights on unpatented mining claims 120 metres in width from the high water mark of shorelines; however, mineral exploration may occur in this area. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Resource extraction and recreation roads will generally be permitted in this area.
Rural Residential		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this use without the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or the appropriate municipality.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Applications to construct tourist facilities will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. A marina-type facility will be encouraged at Twin Falls.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. Trapline cabins will be permitted except where they conflict with cottaging plans.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		Habitat management plans may be formulated to enhance this activity.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	

3. MIDDLE DETOUR LAKE ROAD CORRIDOR AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located in the east central portion of the District. The area contains a number of sizeable lakes, many of which have been newly accessed by a provincial secondary highway to the Detour Lake mine site. The area has medium with some high recreation potential and supports a good portion of the District's present angling pressure.

Present major uses include a mixture of commercial tourist outfitting, remote cottaging, public recreation, timber harvesting, aggregate extraction and mineral exploration. The area contains one patented parcel of land, that being 2.71 hectares on Little Abitibi Lake which is used for a commercial tourist lodge. There are 54 land use permits issued in the area — 27 for the purpose of shoreline remote cottage sites and 27 for commercial outpost camps.

The area also includes significant fish and wildlife habitat such as moose winter concentration areas, osprey and heron nesting sites, pickerel spawning beds as well as timber plantations and Indian burial sites. The significance of each of these resources and features varies.

The Middle Detour Lake Road Corridor Area is located in the Iroquois Falls Forest, managed under a forest management agreement with Abitibi-Price Inc. The 20 year forest management plan covering the area indicates that a large portion of this area is planned for harvesting and a number of access roads are also planned. With this access and the new highway, development pressures will be put on aggregate resources in the area and the existing commercial tourist outfitters. New accessible areas for cottaging and Crown land recreation will become available.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in shorelines of this area will be recreation with the emphasis on cottaging. In non-shoreline areas resource extraction will be encouraged.

Commercial tourist outfitting will be encouraged on identified outpost lakes.

Structural development on and near significant historical sites or fish and wildlife habitat areas will be discouraged. Resource management plans will also contain guidelines for the protection of these sites.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3 — MIDDLE DETOUR LAKE ROAD CORRIDOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The development of aggregate resources will be encouraged. Extraction proposals within 120 metres of recreationally important lakes and rivers will not be encouraged, but will be considered on their merit, on a case-by-case basis. Rehabilitation of depleted pits will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Crown shoreline cottaging, both remote and subdivision, will be encouraged on lakes with approved lake plans (Little Abitibi — 110 lots, Starvation Lake — 15 lots, Tweed Lake #12 — 10 lots, Tweed Lake #46 — 8 lots, Tweed Lake #107-108 — 20 lots, Tweed Lake #113 — 10 lots, and Four Island Lake — 20 lots.) Additional lakes accessed by the highway will also be examined for their cottaging potential. Additional inland remote cottages will not be permitted in this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation will be encouraged. At least three major public access points will be constructed along the Detour Lake Highway at the crossings of the Little Abitibi, Floodwood and Kattawagami Rivers.
Forestry	x		Forestry activity will be encouraged. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of significant fish and wildlife habitat and historic and recreation values. Modified harvesting practices in specific areas (e.g. moose winter concentration areas, recreation lakes etc.) may be required in approved forest operating plans.
Hunting	x		Habitat management plans may be formulated for high wildlife value areas to enhance or maintain wildlife populations (e.g. Bragg Township moose winter concentration area).
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights on unpatented mining claims 120 metres in width from the high water mark of shorelines; however, mineral exploration may occur in this area. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Roads will be managed according to the Ministry's access roads policy, particularly with respect to identified tourism lakes listed in the tourism land use section of this land use area. On other lakes which presently have an outpost camp on them, the Ministry will attempt to minimize road access problems. Road access will not normally be permitted within 120 metres at cottaging lakes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Commercial recreation in the form of outpost camps will be encouraged only on the following identified tourism lakes where the Ministry wishes to primarily promote a tourism objective: Magiskan, Monday, Floodwood, Gerry, Baker, Twopeak, Snare, Bateman, Brayley, Mikwam and Ballantyne. Existing commercial tourist operations on other lakes will be permitted, but managed to meet a recreation objective, only a portion of which will be tourism. Tourism uses that will enhance recreation will be encouraged (e.g. conversion to lodges, marinas, youth camps, camping areas, etc.) if the resource base is available to support them. These lakes are South Floodwood, Tweed, Lower Tweed, Eagle, Kattawagami, Wakwayaukastic, North Tweed, George, Loune, Mego, Upper-Kesagami and Little Kesagami. A limited amount of highway commercial tourist operations, such as campgrounds, motels, and service stations, may be permitted subject to the demand for the facility and the capacity of the local resources to sustain it.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. Trapline cabins will be discouraged from locating on cottaging and outpost camp lakes.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	

4. CRITICAL AGGREGATE AREAS

a. Area Description

The critical aggregate area includes the most accessible, highest quality aggregate areas in the Cochrane District. Approximately one-half of the present gravel extraction operations of the District are located in these areas.

Most of these critical aggregate lands are Crown; however, significant amounts of private land are encountered in Glackmeyer, Lamarche, Hanna, Fournier and Clute Townships. Existing structural developments here are those associated with agricultural, cottaging and rural residential uses. In the Smooth Rock Falls and Cochrane areas, there is a conflict between aggregate extraction and cottaging on some lakes, most notably Departure and Palangio Lakes. The potential also exists for conflicts on other lakes such as Indian, Sand and Rawcourt.

The forest industry can potentially conflict with critical aggregate areas. Aggregate deposits are often among the more productive sites for regeneration. However, due to the need for gravel, regeneration may have to be delayed until the gravel has been removed. Parts of the Cochrane Crown Management Unit, the Abitibi-Price Inc., (Smooth Rock Falls Concession) Management Unit and the Iroquois Falls Forest occur in these critical aggregate areas.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority for these areas is the protection and utilization of the aggregate resource.

Aggregate extraction may be subject to municipal planning controls in Haggart, Glackmeyer and Lamarche Townships. Further structural development is not encouraged in these areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4 — CRITICAL AGGREGATE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		New pits will be discouraged within 120 metres of water courses. Future pits will be encouraged to locate adjacent to existing pits with a minimum of intrusion into existing forest plantations. On Crown lands, rehabilitation of depleted pits will be required.
Agriculture	x		Applications for Crown agricultural lands will be considered for an interim use only and only for established farmers requiring room to expand adjacent to their farms. No structural facilities will be permitted. Permanent agricultural land dispositions will be permitted only where the aggregate resource has been disproven or where the resource has been removed and then only to established farmers demonstrating a need for these lands.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Cottaging is recognized as the existing use on portions of Departure, Indian, Sand, Rawcourt, Palangio and Pool Lakes. Further disposition of Crown land for cottaging will not be permitted. Additional private land cottaging will be discouraged on critical aggregate areas.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Facilities will not be constructed in these areas.
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting will be encouraged. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of other resource and recreation values. Regeneration of harvested sites will be permitted, but not encouraged on high quality crushable aggregate deposits where extraction is expected during the forest rotation period.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines will be contained in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Resource access roads will generally be allowed but are encouraged not to locate on top of quality crushable aggregate deposits.
Rural Residential		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this use. Rural residential uses on private land will not be encouraged until the resource has been disproven or removed.
Sport Fishing	x		These areas contain small lakes with stocked trout populations (e.g. Wade, Palangio, etc.). Resource and recreation plans will be reviewed to protect this resource.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. No further trapline cabins will be permitted on Crown lands.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	Urban development is not permitted until such a time as the aggregate potential has been disproven or the resource removed and the area rehabilitated.

5. GREAT CLAYBELT AGRICULTURAL AREAS

a. Area Description

This area includes the critical agricultural lands along the Highway 11 corridor including the Towns of Smooth Rock Falls, Cochrane, Iroquois Falls and most of the Corporation of the Township of Glackmeyer. The majority of land in this area is privately owned. Along Highway 11 there are a number of commercial retail and commercial tourism uses (e.g. hotel/motel, tent and trailer, cabins, lodges, etc.)

Within this agricultural area, there is a wide variety of uses. The main uses are urban (approximately 15,000 residents) rural residential (2,500-3,000 residents), farming (approximately 146 farms in total), and cottaging (approximately 144 cottages).

Also, the Iroquois Falls Cross-Country Ski Club has a number of kilometres of ski trails in this area on private lands. The club has negotiated with private land owners for the authority to use these lands for this purpose.

The area contains the majority of the District's improved agricultural lands as well as both Crown and private previously cleared lands that are critical to meeting the District's agricultural demands to the year 2000.

In addition to agriculture, some of the areas contain significant aggregate and mineral potential. Forest management activities also constitute a major use in the area. One area on the Abitibi River, Long Sault Rapids, has been identified by Ontario Hydro as a potential hydraulic power generation site. Existing hydroelectric generating stations are at Iroquois Falls and Smooth Rock Falls. Abitibi-Price Inc. owns both of these. As well, they hold the water power leases and licences of occupation associated with these generation stations.

Residential development on high quality agricultural lands remains a problem in this area.

The New Post Band is currently studying areas for the Band's relocation, as it finds its present reserve in Mewhinney Township inadequate for residential purposes. At the time of the writing of this document, the study is incomplete; but, preliminary indications are that the Band may desire to relocate in this area. The Band's relocation needs have been approximated at a maximum of 200 hectares. The Ministry will permit the relocation of the New Post Band to this area, and in doing so, will attempt to solve or mitigate any land use conflicts that may result from this relocation.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority in this area is the protection and use of Class 3 and 4 agricultural areas for agricultural purposes. Urban and industrial uses are a priority in urban areas.

The Ministry will encourage municipal planning documents to restrict non farm development on critical agricultural land outside urban areas. Only Calder, Newmarket, Pyne, Fox, Kennedy and portions of Fournier, Clute and Blount Townships have no municipal planning control.

Structural development will not be permitted on lands subject to shoreline erosion or flooding.

One special management area, the Nahma Bog, is located in this agricultural area. The 300 hectare Nahma Bog is a raised string bog of provincial significance. The bog is sensitive to changes in water levels and may also be damaged by fire, construction or through the alteration of its nutrient stability. Disruption of this bog site will be discouraged.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 5 — GREAT CLAYBELT AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The development of aggregate deposits will be encouraged in accordance with municipal planning controls. Generally, new pits will be discouraged within 120 metres of water bodies. Future pits will be encouraged to locate adjacent to existing pits with a minimum of intrusion into critical agricultural lands. Rehabilitation of abandoned or depleted Crown pits will be required.
Agriculture	x		The Ministry will permit the disposition of approximately 2,400 hectares of previously cleared Crown agricultural lands for agricultural purposes. In addition, the Ministry, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, will encourage agricultural expansion into approximately 7,000 hectares of previously cleared private lands which are currently not in agricultural production.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Licences on the Abitibi River will continue. New licences may be issued subject to the resource base's capability.
Cottaging	x		Crown, shoreline cottaging will be encouraged through the development of lake and river recreational plans for Devonshire Lake and the Muskego River.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Public recreation facilities provided by municipalities and local groups will be encouraged.
Forestry	x		Harvesting will be encouraged. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of other resource and recreation values. Regeneration of harvested sites will be generally permitted, but may be at risk on all Crown, critical agricultural lands due to subsequent clearing for agricultural use. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food will be consulted regarding any program to use previously cleared Class 3 and 4 agricultural lands for wood fibre production.
Hunting	x		Habitat management plans will be formulated for high value wildlife areas.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The exception to this will be on the Nahma Bog which may be withdrawn from disposition. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads will generally be allowed but are encouraged to locate along property boundaries.
Rural Residential	x		A maximum of 200 hectares will be made available for disposition to the Newpost Band should they desire to relocate in this area. Other rural residential development of Crown and private agricultural lands will be discouraged except in association with agricultural uses. In areas without municipal planning controls, Crown land will not be disposed of for rural residential uses without the prior approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In areas with municipal planning controls land dispositions will conform to these controls.
Sport Fishing	x		Development proposals will be reviewed to protect fisheries habitat values.
Tourism	x		Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose on Class 3 and 4 agricultural lands. Private land development will be encouraged not to locate on Class 3 and 4 soils subject to municipal planning controls.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. New trapline cabins will not be permitted on Crown lands.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development	x		Urban development will be permitted in and adjacent to urban areas when it is in conformity with municipal planning controls.

6. WEKWAYAUKASTIK RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

This area covers the centre of the northern half of the District. It is characterized by rolling topography with north to south trending eskers. The area contains many lakes greater than 40 hectares and a number of rivers such as the Wekweyaukastik, Little Wekwayaukastik, French and Yesterday. Present year round access is limited to air transportation.

Present development includes 34 commercial outpost camps, part of a 115 kv. private power line and 3 remote cottage sites.

The southern part of this area is located in the Iroquois Falls Forest which is managed under a Forest Management Agreement with Abitibi-Price Inc. The remainder of the area is in the Kesagami Management Unit which is not presently licenced for timber extraction. The Kesagami Management Unit is however presently undergoing a forest management plan revision.

The majority of the problems and issues in this area have to do with commercial tourist outfitting. The outfitters are requesting additional sites for expansion of their operations while at the same time, moose populations in the area are on the decline and many of the lakes cannot sustain the fishing pressure that a commercial outpost camp would generate. In addition to this, the outfitters desire remote locations and the forest and mining industries are continuing to expand into many traditionally remote areas.

Cochrane Enterprises Limited has also expressed an interest in obtaining the timber rights to that portion of the presently unlicenced Kesagami Management unit in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use priority in this area is directed toward the promotion and limited expansion of the commercial tourist industry (i.e. outpost camps). Commercial tourism will be encouraged only on identified tourism lakes.

There is a bald eagle's nest on Edgar Lake. This feature has regional significance. Any land uses which disturb this site will be discouraged.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 — WEKWAYAUKASTIK RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		New pits will be discouraged from locating within 120 metres of waterbodies. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial food fishing will generally not be permitted except if required to enhance the sport fishery.
Cottaging		x	No additional cottaging will be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No facilities will be constructed to enhance Crown land recreation.
Forestry	x		Forestry activities are currently not proposed for most of the area for the next 20 years. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of significant resource and recreation values.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		Critical caribou habitat will be identified and protected.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	
Hunting	x		Critical caribou habitat will be identified and managed.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Operating guidelines will be reflected in licences and permits. Exploration camps will not be encouraged to locate on lakes that have been identified as tourism lakes. If this is not possible, exploration camp applications will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis for locations on identified tourism lakes.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed according to the Ministry's access roads policy, particularly with respect to identified tourism lakes listed in the tourism land use section of this land use area. On other waterbodies that currently have an outpost camp on them, the Ministry will attempt to minimize road access problems.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The sport fish harvest will be encouraged to expand primarily through commercial outpost camp operations, to the level of its capability. Trout streams will be identified and managed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Commercial tourism will generally be permitted throughout the area and encouraged on the following identified tourism lakes: Sand, Snoopy, Nettogami, Little Wekwayaukastik, Agaskou, Haultain, Tomorrow, Louise, Unknown, 19F-76 (Bounce), Yesterday, Esker, Today, French (19G-149), French (18G-58), Loon (Noon) and Edgar. Applications to convert outpost camps to lodges will be considered on these lakes according to the fisheries capacity. Existing commercial tourism operations on other lakes will be permitted but managed to meet a recreation objective, only a portion of which will be tourism. Additional sites for commercial outpost camps will be studied and considered on other waterbodies subject to the resources ability to support them.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels.

7. MATTAGAMI RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

This area, south and north of the Town of Smooth Rock Falls, contains the Mattagami River, and 120 metres of shoreline on each side. Road access to the river is only available south of Smooth Rock Falls by timber access roads and at Jacksonboro where Environment Canada maintains an access point.

The area includes a considerable amount of patent land around the Town of Smooth Rock Falls, most of the rivers shoreline in the Townships of Mabee, Dargavel and Aubin and a small leased area around the Lower Sturgeon Dam.

Structural developments in the area include approximately 15 cottages, 2 hydro-electric generating stations and one gravel pit.

This river is a provincial canoe route. The river has good recreation capability for both intensive (e.g. cottaging) and extensive (e.g. canoeing) use.

The area is largely included in an Order-in-Council timber licence to Abitibi-Price Inc. A water power lease and Licence of Occupation on the river provide flooding rights to 231.7 metres above sea level. The river, south of the town, is used to drive logs to the mill in Smooth Rock Falls. The long range plans of Abitibi-Price Inc. provide for a continuing use of this transportation mode on the present scale for the foreseeable future. This use by the timber company has in the past caused a conflict with recreationists wishing to use the river for their activities. The company does maintain a passage through the logs for recreationists. The river may also be needed in the future, to provide cottage lots to the residents of the Smooth Rock Falls area. Yellow Falls, south of the town and Grand Rapids in the north-west corner of the District have been identified by Ontario Hydro as a potential hydraulic power generation sites.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will be recreation. This will take the form of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism.

Hydro-electric power generation is also a priority in this area.

The part of this area located in Kendry Township has both an official plan and zoning by-law while the Haggart Township portion is covered only by an official plan. Activities proposed in these areas will be in accordance with these municipal planning controls.

Structural development will not be permitted in areas subject to shoreline erosion or flooding.

The area of rapids immediately below Sturgeon Falls supports a substantial spawning and post spawning yellow pickerel population during the spring. This habitat will be protected from deterioration and/or destruction by adjacent uses.

In addition, there is an Indian burial ground in this area on patented land in Mabee Township that may require some protection from future development.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — MATTAGAMI RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Proposals to develop aggregate reources will not be considered.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial food fishing will be permitted. Licences will continue and new licences may be issued subject to the resource base's capability.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Crown shoreline cottage lots, both subdivision and remote, will be proposed south of the town in a river recreational plan. Remote lots only will be provided in the area north of the town.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forestry activities will be permitted. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of other resource and recreation values. Modified harvesting techniques will be used in this area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights on unpatented mining claims not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of shorelines, however, mineral exploration may occur in this area. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads will be discouraged in the area north of Smooth Rock Falls. Roads will be permitted in the area south of Smooth Rock Falls.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Commercial tourism facilities that would enhance or facilitate public recreation or cottaging will be permitted (e.g. marinas).
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. New trapline cabins will not be permitted.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		The Ministry will remain involved in the planning and design of future hydro-electric power proposals.

8. ABITIBI, FREDERICKHOUSE, DRIFTWOOD & ONAKAWANA RIVERS AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes the major rivers and their tributaries north of Highway 11 including 120 metres of shoreline on each side. The Abitibi River north of Gardiner and a portion of the Onakawana River is part of a provincial canoe route to Moosonee. These rivers have in total, approximately 250 kilometres of waterway. Road and rail access is available at various locations. The area has two official access points and a number of unofficial access points.

The rivers, excepting the Onakawana support the following development: a total of approximately 30 cottages, 2 hydraulic generating stations, 7 gravel pits, rail crossings and Crown land campsites for canoe routes.

Areas of medium mineral potential are located in Pinard and in Pit Townships and the townships to the north. The remainder of the area is classed as low or unknown mineral potential.

Much of the Abitibi River has been harnessed for its hydro-electric generating potential. An expansion to the facilities at Abitibi Canyon is proposed. Ontario Hydro holds a water power lease for this area. Abitibi-Price Inc., also holds a Licence of Occupation for their dam at Island Falls and a flooded area to the south. They also hold a water power lease for a flooded area in Menapia, Leitch and Tolmie Townships.

The majority of the land in this area is Crown. The only major concentrations of private land are found in the southern part of this area, around the generating stations and at Fraserdale.

The forest resources of the area are managed in four forest management units. These are the Cochrane Crown Management Unit, the Moose River Management Unit, the Abitibi-Price Inc. Management Unit (Smooth Rock Falls Concession) and the QNS Paper Company Limited Management Unit (2 licences).

One major significant archaeological site has been identified in this area. This site is located at Flood's Landing on the Frederickhouse River.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of this area will be recreation. A mix of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism will be encouraged. Hydraulic power production is also a priority in this area.

Municipal planning control, in the form of an official plan for the Corporation of the Township of Glackmeyer, exists in Leitch Township. Activities in this township will be in accordance with this official plan.

Structural development will not be permitted in areas subject to shoreline erosion or flooding.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 — ABITIBI, FREDERICKHOUSE, DRIFTWOOD & ONAKAWANA RIVERS AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be permitted only in special instances where no alternative sources of gravel are available. Rehabilitation of abandoned or depleted pits will be required.
Agriculture	x		Agricultural dispositions and activity will not be encouraged; but a limited amount of agricultural lands may be made available next to the agricultural area for adjacent established farmers where a need can be demonstrated.
Bait Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial food fishing will be permitted. Licences will continue and new licences may be issued subject to the resource base's capability.
Cottaging	x		Crown shoreline cottaging may be proposed on the Abitibi and Frederickhouse Rivers in a recreational plan for this portion of the river area. It is estimated that approximately 40 remote cottages may be developed on the Abitibi River from Gardiner to Island Falls and on the Frederickhouse from its southerly limit to where it meets the Abitibi. The recreation plan will determine exact numbers and locations of lots to be developed.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Ministry will continue to promote canoeing. Other Crown land recreation facilities such as campsites will be considered throughout the area as demand warrants.
Forestry	x		Forestry activities will be permitted. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of significant resource and recreation values. Modified harvesting techniques will be used in this area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activity will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights on unpatented mining claims not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of shorelines, however, mineral exploration may occur in this area. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Resource extraction and recreation roads will be permitted to approach the rivers where a need can be demonstrated.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Commercial recreation facilities will be encouraged to locate in the area between Island Falls and Otter Rapids according to the resources capability. Facilities considered would include outpost camps, lodges, marinas, youth camps, etc.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		The Ministry will remain involved in the planning and design of future hydraulic power proposals.

9. SOUTHERN RESOURCE AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located generally in the southern half of the District. It extends into the District on the west side of Area 8 — the Abitibi, Frederickhouse, Driftwood and Onakawana River Areas.

This large area contains many and varied structural developments. There are 4 commercial outpost camps, approximately 300 cottages, bridges, powerlines, communications towers, logging camps, etc. The road system varies from third class forest access roads to a major provincial highway. The entire area is generally well accessed.

This area has relatively high resource values, mainly in mineral potential and forestry. Two areas of high mineral potential are located just north of Lake Abitibi and along the southern boundary of the District. Additionally, Long Sault Rapids on the Abitibi River has been identified by Ontario Hydro as a potential hydraulic power generation site.

The area is covered by nine forest management units including two forest management agreements. The majority of the wood fibre in this area is committed to Abitibi-Price Inc., Normick Perron and Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited to support their mills at Iroquois Falls, Smooth Rock Falls, Cochrane and Thorold.

A large tract of private land, approximately nine townships, is located in the southwestern part of this area. Additional private land is located along Highway 11 adjacent to the three municipalities.

The New Post Band is currently studying areas for the Band's relocation, as it finds its present reserve in Mewhinney Township inadequate for residential purposes. At the time of the writing of this document, the study is incomplete, but preliminary indications are that the Band may desire to relocate in this area. The Band's relocation needs have been approximated at a maximum of 200 hectares. The Ministry will permit the relocation of the New Post Band to this area, and in doing so, will attempt to solve or mitigate any land use conflicts that may result form this relocation.

Due to the large number of forest access roads in the area, recreationists have access to fish and game populations. In localized areas these resources are receiving more pressure than they are capable of supporting.

b. Land Use Intent

The land use priorities in this area are forest management and mineral exploration and development. Intensive public and private recreation will not be a priority, however, a limited amount of extensive unstructured public recreation will continue.

Hydro-electric power generation is also a priority for the Long Sault Rapids area.

Municipal planning control is in effect in portions of this area around the Towns of Iroquois Falls (Rickard, Wilkie, Clergue, Walder and Calvert Townships), Smooth Rock Falls (Haggart and Kendry Townships) and the Corporation of the Township of Glackmeyer (Leitch Township). Land use in these areas will conform to these controls.

This area also contains scattered but significant fish and wildlife habitat areas. The Shallow River Rapids in Wilkie Township is a pickerel spawning area. Other features include osprey nesting sites on the Chin River and in Adanac Township. Great blue heron nesting site colonies are located in Laughton Township on Gull Lake and in Tomlinson Township on Payntouk Lake. Additionally, there are timber plantations that may require protection. Management of these areas may include seasonal restrictions, selective harvesting or outright protection. General development and activity on and near these features may be discouraged.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 — SOUTHERN RESOURCE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be in accordance with existing municipal planning controls. The development of aggregate resources will be encouraged except on the shores of lakes and rivers. Extraction will not be permitted within 120 metres of waterbodies given a cottaging or commercial tourism role. Operating guidelines will be reflected in permits. Rehabilitation of depleted or abandoned pits may be required.
Agriculture	x		Agricultural dispositions and activity will not be encouraged but, a limited amount of agricultural lands may be made available next to the agricultural area for adjacent established farmers where a need can be demonstrated.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	Commercial food fishing will not be permitted.
Cottaging	x		Crown land will be disposed of for cottaging purposes on the following lakes: Abimainu, Hess, Margaret, Louise, Tom, Devonshire, Trail, Little Thorning, Workman, Mistango, Wooley, Laidlaw and Return Lakes. The number, location and types of lots will be identified in a lake plan. Inland remote cottaging will be permitted in the following townships; Kilmer, Hamlet, Sheldon, Marceau, Avon, Pinard, Homuth, Adanac, Tolmie, Menapia, Beniah, Sydere, Bradburn, Hurdman and Mortimer. This activity will not be considered in areas scheduled for harvesting in the next ten years.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Minor access points and other Crown facilities will be proposed in lake and river plans in conjunction with cottage plans.
Forestry	x		Foresty activities will be encouraged. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of significant recreation or fish and wildlife values.
Hunting	x		Habitat management plans may be formulated for specific high value wildlife areas to enhance or maintain wildlife population levels.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed according to the Ministry's access roads policy, particularly with respect to identified touism lakes listed in the tourism section of this land use area. On other waterbodies which presently have an outpost camp on them, the Ministry will attempt to minimize road access problems. Road access will not normally be permitted within 120 metres of cottaging lakes.
Rural Residential	x		Rural residential use will be in accordance with local official plans and zoning by-laws. Crown land disposition for this use in areas without municipal planning control will only be permitted with the prior approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Management plans may be formulated to regulate or enhance specific fisheries. Trout streams will be identified and managed. Some lakes such as Haddow may continue to be stocked.
Tourism	x		Existing commercial outpost camps will continue. Identified tourism lakes are Payntouk, Joe and Oke. Crown land may be disposed for commercial outpost camps on the Circle River (1 site) and the Dokis river (1 site).
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. Trapline cabins will be generally permitted except on lakes given a cottaging role or identified as a commeral tourism lake.
Wildlife	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		The Ministry will remain involved in the planning and design of future hydro-electric power proposals.

10. NORTHERN RESOURCE AND COMMERCIAL RECREATION AREA

a. Area Description

This area is located in the largely inaccessible northern half of the District, from the Quebec/Ontario boundary westerly to the Little Abitibi-Abitibi-Onakawana River chain.

Development in the area includes 1 hydraulic generating station, 1 water control dam, 49 commercial outpost camps, 7 cottage sites and the Detour Lake Mine site. Associated with this mine site is a powerline and an access road. Ontario Hydro holds a water power lease for their generating station at Otter Rapids and a Crown Lease for their diversion dam on the Little Abitibi River.

Ontario Hydro has identified Nine Mile Rapids on the Abitibi River as a potential hydraulic power generation site.

Three separate areas of high mineral potential exist around the Detour Lake mine site, along a band running to the west and then southwest form Kesagami Lake and along the middle of the northern boundary of the District. Other significant rsource values are the remote hunting and fishing opportunities the area provides and a resident caribou population.

This area is covered by six forest management units including one forest management agreement area. The mangement unit comprising most of this area, the Kesagami Unit, is presently inactive, however, it is presently undergoing a management plan revision. Harvesting is proposed in the other management units for the period of this plan.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority in this area will be shared between resource extraction (e.g. mining and forestry) and commercial recreation (i.e. outpost camps). Commercial tourist outfitting will be encouraged on identified tourism lakes. The maintenance of significant fish and wildlife populations habitat will also be a priority in the area. Hydraulic power production will be a priority at Nine Mile Rapids and for areas with existing facilities.

This area incudes osprey nests and heron colonies on the Thorning River, Audrey Lake, Agassiz Lake and Big Cedar Creek, native brook trout in Corner Lakes and the Bad River and scattered caribou populations. Management of these areas may include seasonal restrictions, selective harvesting or outright protection. Structural development on and near these features will be discouraged. Where a need can be demonstrated, proposals for these areas will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — NORTHERN RESOURCE AND COMMERCIAL RECREATION AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The development of aggregate resources will be permitted. Proposals within 120 metres of identified tourism lakes will not be permitted. Operating guidelines will be reflected in permits. Rehabilitation of depleted or abandoned pits will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No new cottaging will be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Ministry will not construct any facilities in this area.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forestry activities will be permitted. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection for significant recreational and fish and wildlife values.
Hunting	x		Habitat management plans may be formulated for high wildlife value areas to enhance or maintain wildlife population levels. Critical caribou habitiat will be identified and protected.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface rights on unpatented mining claims not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of important cold water fisheries and identified tourism lakes however mineral exploration may occur in these areas. Operating guidelines will be reflected in licences and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads will be managed according to the Ministry's access roads policy, particularly with respect to the identified tourism lakes listed in the tourism section of this land use area. On other waterbodies that currently have an outpost camp on them, the Ministry will attempt to minimize road access problems.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing will be encouraged to expand to the level of its capability mainly through the commercial tourism sector. Trout streams will be identified and managed.
Tourism	x		Commercial recreation (outpost camps) will generally be permitted throughout the area and encouraged only on the following identified tourism lakes. These lakes are: Audrey, Lower Detour, Soucie, 18J-2, Stringer, Cook's Pond, Lower Serpent, Leonard, Crab's Toe, Grassy, Thomas, Detour, Takwata, Chabbie, Atkinson, Burntbush, McParlon and Little Detour. Existing commercial tourism operations on other waterbodies will be permitted but managed to meet a recreation objective, only a portion of which will be tourism. The Ministry will attempt to minimize road access problems on these waterbodies also. Additional sites for commercial outpost camps will be considered subject to the resources ability to support them.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Trapping under licence will be encouraged to expand to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No commercial areas exist.
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		The Ministry will remain involved in the planning and design of future hydro-electric power proposals.

11. NEW POST INDIAN RESERVE #69

a. Area Description

The New Post Indian Reserve #69 covers an area of 1,070 hectares in Mewhinney Township in the north west quarter of the District. At present there are no permanent residents living on the Reserve. There is no permanent road access to the Reseve but, an all weather logging road passes within 0.1 kilometres of the northwest corner of the Reserve. From this, winter roads access the Reserve.

b. Land Use Intent

Except for administrative responsibilities for some Federal statutes, Indian Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario. Land use decisions are the shared responsibility of the federal government and the elected band council. The Ministry of Natural Resources will encourage management and use of Reserve lands and surrounding Crown land in a compatible manner.

12. GREENWATER PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Greenwater is an existing natural environment park. It is located in the Great Claybelt, north of Highway 11 and 34 kilometres northwest of the town of Cochrane. The park covers approximately 5,400 hectares.

The park is situated on a 61 metre high esker ridge which was formed less than 10,000 years ago by glacial fluvial actions.

b. Land Use Intent

This park will be managed as part of the Natural Environment component of the provincial park system. It has the potential to provide approximately 46,000 day use opportunities and 47,000 car camping opportunities.

Greenwater Provincial Park is to be managed consistent with its present use and according to the recommendation of its approved master plan (*Greenwater Provincial Park Master Plan*, Cochrane District, Ministry of Natural Resources, January 1979).

13. THE KESAGAMI LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

The Kesagami Lake Area, located 150 kilometres north-northeast of the Town of Cochrane is relatively undisturbed. This area covers 54,166 hectares and is centred on Kesagami Lake at the northern boundary of Cochrane District. It also includes the Kesagami River which links the lake with the tidal water of James Bay. The river portion of this area is located in the Moosonee District.

Development in this area is virtually non-existent but for a commercial sports fishing lodge. As such, the landscape has retained its natural features and is representative of ecosystems common to both lowland and transitional environments. It forms a portion of the Kesagami Forest Management Unit which is presently inactive.

The southern portion of Kesagami Lake is rated as having high mineral potential.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status.

This candidate wilderness park is both representative and anomalous in terms of the surrounding territory. The lake and river are capable of providing a minimum of 13,000 wilderness, backcountry travel opportunities. Apart from an abundance of general recreation and heritage values, the candidate offers good fishing, outstanding variety in scenery and excellent opportunities for lake and river travel, including challenging white sections.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongong within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No 13. — THE KESAGAMI LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	Roads associated with mineral exploration and development would be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that the existing site be allowed to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		It is recommended that the use of motorboats be allowed to continue.

14. THE LONG POINT PENINSULA AREA

a. Area Description

The Long Point Peninsula is found in the south-east corner of the Cochrane District on Lake Abitibi. This area covers a 2,552 hectare peninsula that juts out in Lake Abitibi for a distance of 12 kilometres.

The peninsula is dominated by a long lineal clay till-capped esker ridge from one end to the other. Lacustrine clay plains flank the esker ridge. Lacustrine beach sands and small bedrock headlands can also be found around the perimeter of the peninsula. Also associated with the esker are numerous kettle basins which support a variety of vegetation associations. Some of the kettle basins are water-filled.

This area is presently not licenced for timber extraction. It has been withdrawn form the Iroquois Falls Forest (Forest Management Agreement area with Abitibi-Price Inc.). It is an area of medium mineral potential with claim staking activity at its south end.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status. The proposed park area would provide 8,537 day use opportunities and historical, life science and earth science features.

This candidate is very rich in historical and archaeological resources, as is the rest of Lake Abitibi. It has recreational potential for day use and trail facilities.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14 — THE LONG POINT PENINSULA AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	Roads associated with mineral exploration and development would be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	No commercial facilities will be allowed.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

15. THE PIERRE-MONTREUIL LAKES AREA

a. Area Description

The Pierre-Montreuil Lakes area is located in the geographical centre of the Cochrane District. This area covers 17,032 hectares around a number of large lakes on the Little Abitibi River system. The largest of these lakes are Pierre, Montreuil and Harris. The landscape of this area is characterized by an undulating, clay, till, ground moraine having organic terrain as a lesser element. The prominant relief feature of this till topography is a high, north- south trending esker ridge. This ridge is for the most part clay-capped.

The area is relatively undisturbed. There are however a few old winter roads, some Crown land campsites, an old homestead on Harris Lake and an official access point where the Little Abitibi River flows into Pierre Lake.

This area is not in any timber licence.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status.

This candidate has significant historical and archaeological resources as well as a great deal of recreational potential (e.g. fishing, boating, canoeing and camping).

The proposed park area would provide 19,000 day use opportunities. This candidate also has several earth science and life science features.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 — THE PIERRE-MONTREUIL LAKES AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	No commercial facilities will be allowed.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping acticity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		It is recommended that the use of motorboats be allowed to continue.

16. THE LITTLE ABITIBI RIVER — NEW POST CREEK WATERWAY

a. Area Description

The Little Abitibi River-New Post Creek Waterway area is located starting near the geographic center of the District and extends north-west. This water stystem has its headwaters at the Pierre-Montreuil Lakes area where the Little Abitibi River exits Harris Lake. It follows the Little Abitibi River north-west to where Ontario Hydro has constructed a dam to divert water to New Post Creek. It follows the man-made diversion to New Post Creek which eventually empties into the Abitibi River, 11 kilometres north of Abitibi Canyon. The total length of this 3,264 hectare waterway area is approximately 100 kilometres.

Included in this area is an historical zone which takes in New Post, an abandoned Hudson's Bay Post that operated on the Abitibi River from 1867-1920. The rivers and New Post represent part of the early fur trade route in the Cochrane District. Fluctuating water levels on the Abitibi River from Ontario Hydro's power generation dams are causing erosional problems at the historical New Post site.

Structural development in this area includes two commercial outpost camps, one bridge and a crossing for a transmission line.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is being recommended for park status.

This water system has good fishing and canoeing potential. Areas of white water, and small waterfalls offer a challenge to canoeists. This area has the potential of supplying about 1,800 wilderness back country travel opportunities yearly, however, camping opportunities are limited.

Ontario Hydro is investigating the hydro-electric generating potential of New Post Falls. Negotiations between Ontario Hydro and the Ministry will take place if Hydro decides to proceed with this development.

Due to the size of the area, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within it, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 16 — THE LITTLE ABITIBI RIVER — NEWPOST CREEK WATERWAY AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	Permanent road crossings are not encouraged. A limited number of crossings may however, be permitted if the need can be satisfactorily demonstrated.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that the two existing sites on the Little Abitibi River will be allowed to continue at their present levels.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		It is recommended that the use of motorboats be allowed to continue. The Ministry will continue to work closely with Ontario Hydro concerning the planning and design of any future hydraulic proposals on New Post Creek.

17.a-h EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE FEATURES

a. Area Description

Earth science nature reserves are relatively small, significant or representative areas that are identified to achieve part of the Ministry's protection/heritage appreciation objectives. Across the Cochrane District, eight such sites have been identified outside of provincial parks and park candidates. These areas are:

Site	Township	Area (ha.)	Significance
a	Hobson	4.0	Provincial
b	Hobson	0.7	Provincial
c	Valentine	1.5	Provincial
d	Valentine	2.44	National
e	Valentine	2.44	Provincial
f	Pitt	2.44	Provincial
g	Beniah	1.22	National
h	Wilkie	1.22	National

These various geological features cover an area of 15.96 hectares in total. Six of these areas have reserved flooding rights that are held by Ontario Hydro.

Three of these sites are nationally recognized standard reference sections for various earth science formations. The other five are provincially recognized.

b. Land Use Intent

These areas are being recommended for park status.

Due to the size of the areas, and given the variety of uses that are ongoing within them, it is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the areas be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 17a-h — EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE FEATURES

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	Not applicable.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	No commercial facilities will be allowed.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		The Ministry will continue to work closely with Ontario Hydro concerning the planning and design of any future hydraulic proposals in the area.

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions (e.g. interim road and forest reserve guidelines as conditions in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc.), issued under the authority of various provincial acts (e.g. the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.);
- liaison and co-operation with other government Ministries and agencies, Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry *Land Use Guidelines* essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans (e.g. forest management and operating plans) indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformance with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will

attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied reponsibilities of the Minsitry of Natural Resources are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. (RSO 1980). Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the imput to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources may request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

This section outlines the opportunities the Ministry provided for the public to comment during the preparation of this document. The amount of response is also provided. Copies of all documentation received as well as copies of the Ministry's analysis of the comments are available for viewing at the District office or at the Ministry's public reading room at Main office, Queen's Park, Toronto.

TABLE A-1 OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATIONS (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Location	Attendance
Background	April 02, 1982	Cochrane	16
Options	June 02, 1982	Cochrane	45
Options	June 08, 1982	Iroquois Falls	37
Options	June 14, 1982	Smooth Rock Falls	35
Options	November 19, 1982 (Minister's Forum)	Timmins	150

TABLE A-2 SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS ATTENDED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Group
Background	April 24, 1982	Joe Veverka — Cochrane Air Services
Background	May 16, 1982	New Post Band
Options	July 12, 1982	Bob Labelle — Cochrane Council
Options	July 12, 1982	Cochrane Mayor and Council
Options	October 19, 1982	Cochrane Tourist Outfitters Association (meeting with Minister).

TABLE A-3 PLANNING DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Number of Documents*
Background	420
Options	445

**The Cochrane Northland Post carried weekly excerpts from the two documents from February, 1982 to October, 1982.*

TABLE A-4 TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED (OPTION DOCUMENT) (as of November 1, 1982)

Type	Number of Responses Received
Letters	27
Comment sheets	21
Memos of significant conversations	27
Briefs	2
TOTAL	77

TABLE A-5 INPUT TO OPTIONS BY ORIGIN AND REPRESENTIVE CATEGORY (as of November 1, 1982)

Representative Category	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Region	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	1				1
Agricultural Industry	2		1		3
Anglers & Hunters Association Groups	2		1		3
Commercial Fishing Industry					
Conservation Authorities					
Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	1		6		7
Forestry Industry	6	1		1	8
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	1	3	3		7
Individuals	20	1	9		30
Mining Industry	1	1	2		4
Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	2				2
Native Organizations/Groups		2			2
Tourist Industry	8				8
Trapping Industry	1				1
Other (Non-Aligned Groups)		1			1
TOTAL	45	9	22	1	77

B: rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes

Lake trout, more than any other species of fish native to Ontario, symbolizes the dilemma posed by the effects of civilization and society's desire to preserve a highly valued species. This concern is the result of a combination of five major factors:

1. The small number of lakes containing lake trout in Ontario and the world (less than one per cent of the lakes in Ontario contain lake trout);
2. The biological limitation of the species;
3. The vulnerability to exploitation;
4. The severity and low productivity of its habitat; and
5. Its inability to adapt to and cope with a wide variety of stresses and changing environmental conditions.

The 8 lake trout lakes in the Cochrane District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On Type A1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type A2 lakes have some private shoreline development. These lakes will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline set-back, etc. Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On Type B1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type B2 lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed similarly to A2 lakes. Type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g. summer oxygen depletion, etc. These lakes will be considered for other uses as required.

The designation of lake trout lakes in the Cochrane District is as follows:

A1	A2	B1	B2	C
nil	nil	nil	nil	Zinger Commando Sibbald Lloyd Blue Flipper Palangio Nellie

C: rationale for the identification of tourism lakes

This document identifies a number of lakes that the Ministry wishes to remain without roads in order to contribute to the Ministry's tourism objectives.

The purpose to this identification is generally to provide the required resource base (usually fishing) in support of a commercial tourist operation. The lake must not have current road access and the fisheries potential must be able to support the commercial operation on a sustained yield basis.

There are (November, 1982) 130 tourism establishments on 126 lakes and rivers in the Cochrane District. Forty-nine of these waterbodies have been identified in the *Land Use Guidelines* as areas where the Ministry wishes to primarily promote a tourism objective. The Road Access and Modified Management Area policies contained in Section II B4 of this document will specifically apply to these waterbodies.

Another 81 waterbodies currently support outpost camps but have not been identified as tourism lakes. These lakes will be managed to meet a recreation objective, only a portion of which will be tourism.

These lakes were not identified as tourism lakes for various reasons. Three waterbodies were within candidate parks and will receive protection from road access due to this status. Another group of lakes were not identified as tourism lakes as they have been previously accessed by the new Detour Lake Highway or by the forest access roads of timber companies. It was also determined that rivers could not be identified for tourism from a practical sense as it would be difficult to limit road access over the entire length of a river.

The remaining waterbodies were studied and it was determined that their fishery resources could not sustain the yearly pressure that a commercial tourism camp would generate. For this reason, they were not identified as tourism lakes.

The *Land Use Guidelines* also identify 2 waterbodies where the Ministry wishes to have remote tourism locations established. These waterbodies are the Circle and Dokis Rivers. In addition, the Ministry has identified the potential for additional outpost sites in areas 1, 6, 8, 9, and 10, pending a further evaluation of the fisheries resource.

Prescriptions for areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, also identify potential for other forms of tourism development (i.e. lodges, marinas. etc.).

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and the District planning process.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which have been completed during 1982, prior to the completion of land use guidelines, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the district planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It then formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data were made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

Back-Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use plans and which is recommended for provincial park status.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, ciscoe.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of provincial interest have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, racoon, wolf and lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land,which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

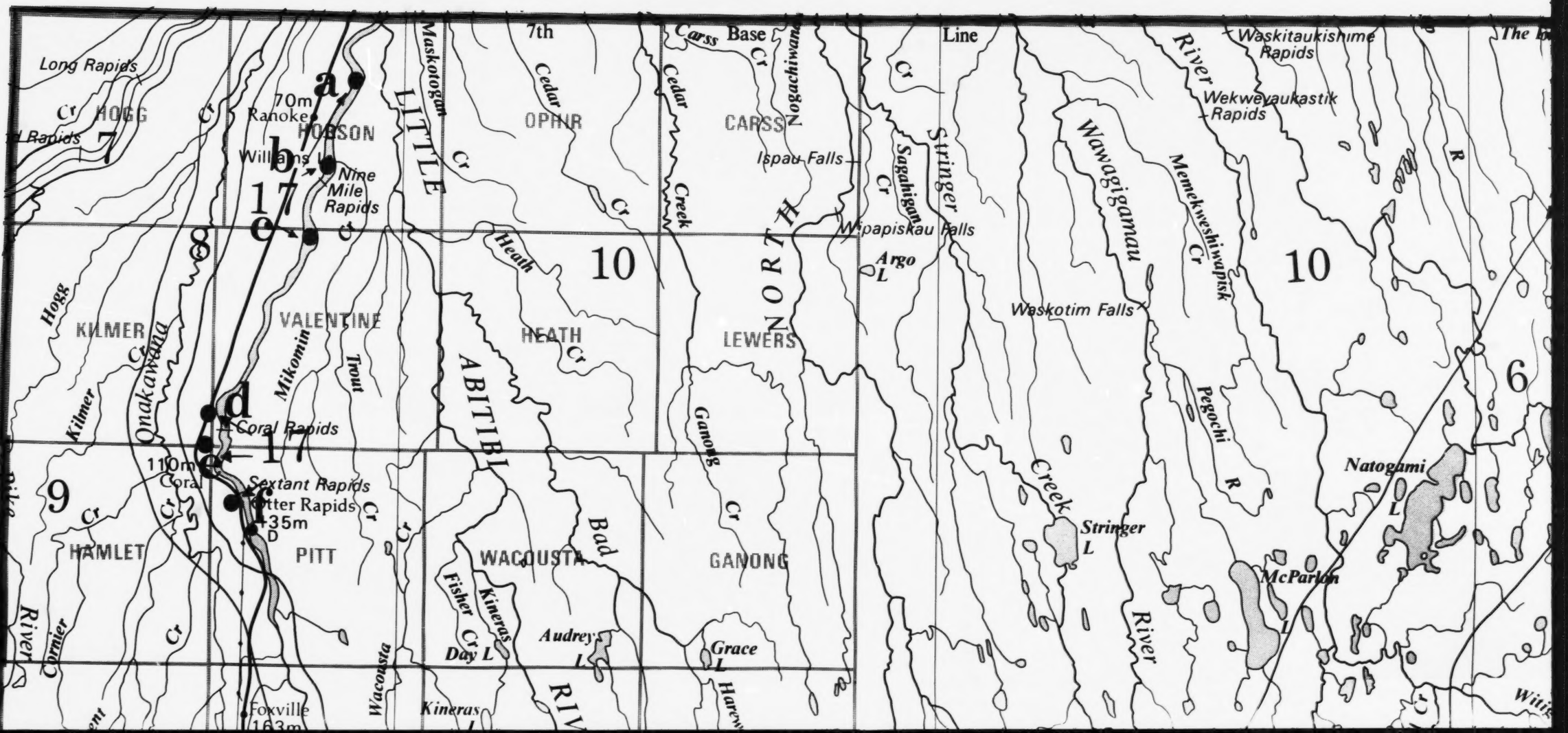
Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

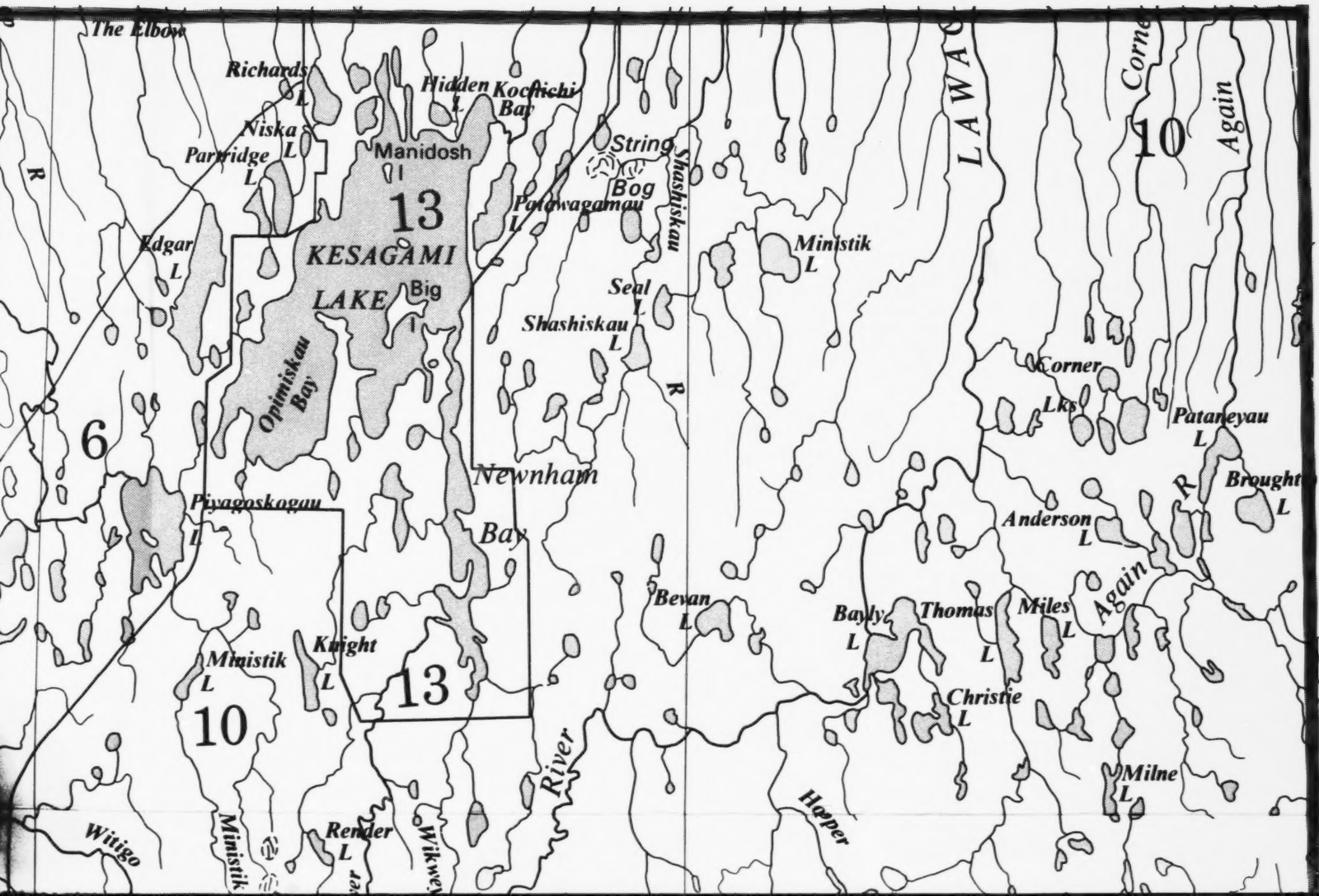
Stategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.


Long Rapids
Cr
HOGG
Cr
70m
Ranoke
HOBSON
Williams
Nine Mile Rapids
Maskotogan
LITTLE
Cr
7th
Cedar
OPHIR
Cr
Carss
Base
Cr
Cedar
Creek
Nogachiwan
CARSS
Ispau Falls
Line
Cr
Sagahigan
Cr
Stringer
Wipapiskau Falls
Argo
L
River
Waskitaukishime Rapids
Wekwevaukastik Rapids
Wawagigamau
Memekweshiwapisk
Cr
R
10
10
6
Waskotim Falls
Hogg
KILMER
Onakawana
Cr
VALENTINE
Mikomin
Trout
HEATH
Cr
Heath
ABITIBI
NORTH
LEWERS
Ganong
Cr
Kilmer
Coral Rapids
110m
Coral
Sextant Rapids
Otter Rapids
435m
D
9
Cr
HAMLET
Cr
PITT
Cr
WACOUSTA
Bad
Fisher Cr
Kineras
Day L
Audrey L
Grace L
Harewood
RIVER
Foxville
163m
Wacousta
Kineras
Pegochi R
Creek
Stringer
L
River
McParlon
L
Natogami
L
Wiitik
a
b
c
d
e
f
7
8
17
17


The Elbow
Richards L
Hidden L.
Kochichi Bay
Niska L
Partridge L
Manidosh I
13
KESAGAMI LAKE
Big I
String Bog
Shashiskau R
Pelawagamau L
Minstik L
Seal L
Shashiskau L
LAWA
Corner
10
Again
Edgar L
Opimiskau Bay
6
Corner Lks
Patanieyau L
Brought L
Newnham Bay
Piyagoskogau L
Anderson L
Bevan L
Bayly L
Thomas L
Miles L
Christie L
Milne L
Ministik L
Knight L
13
10
River
Hooper
Wittigo
Ministikwan
Render L
Wikwemikong

HAMLET
PITT
WACOUSTA
GANONG
TRAILL
PARLIAMENT
KINERAS
HAREWOOD
SHELDON
PINARD
MEWHINNEY
MAUND
MARCEAU
AVON
BOURASSA
McALPINE
AGATE
HOMUTH
TOLMIE
AGASSIZ

Cr
River
Bad R
Parent Trail
Cornier Cr
Waconsta Cr
Fisher Cr
Kineras Cr
Day L
Audrey L
Grace L
Harewood L
Harewood Cr
Maund Cr
St. Dennis L
Pinard
O.N.R.
Newpost
Litt. Takwata L
Eleanor Rapids
Abitibi Canyon
Takwata L
Takwata R
Scott L
Avon L
Marceau R
Marceau L
Gilligan Cr
Durrel Cr
Lawson Cr
Abimatinu Agate Cr
Agate L
Katikumabi Rapids
Homuth L
Redsucker
Ledge Rapids
Poplar Rapids
Abimatinu L
Roman L
Island Falls
McInnis
Newpost L
Litt. Agassiz R
West Trappers L
Trappers L
Agassiz L
Maund L
McAlpine R
Haultain L
Little French River
Abitibi
Harris L
N. McQuibban L
Montreuil L
Thorning
Inglis
Stringer L
McParlon L
Mikomebil L
Mikomebil Cr
Litt. Wekweyaukastik R
Wekweyaukastik L
Tomorrow L
Today L
Yesterday L
North
Witt

+35m
Foxville 163m
237m Fraserdale
230m Killoran
233m Brownridge
215m
807
TR69

6
8
9
10
11
16

Wittigo
Minisitik
Render L
River
Wikweyaukastic
Shiwegobau L
Lower Serpent L
Upper Serpent L
Cr
Hopper
Milne L
Sunday L
50
Hopper L
10
Lawagamau
Kesagami
Wekweyaukastic
Little Kesagami
Marquis L
Lower Detour L
R
Detour L
Vandette L
Litt. Detour L
Little Detour R
Detour
Nash L
Litt. Wekweyaukastik L
Lawagamau
3
Fear L
Atkinson L
Monaghan L
Arps L
Cuthbert L
Christianson L
Litt. Kesagami L
Upper Lawagamau Lake
Upper Detour L
Upper Turcotte L
Kingroy L
6
River
North Burntbush L
Upper Kesagami L
Burntbush R
North Chabbie L
Turcotte
Walford L
Wekweyaukastik L
Upper Burntbush L
Burntbush L
Chabbie L
Sigal L
Poulos L
Tweed L
Soucie L
E. Soucie L
Floodwood R
Lower Tweed L
Milwam L
Mikwam
Rammage L
Chabbie
Baker L
TWEED
BLAKELOCK
HOBLITZELL
NOSEWORTHY
BRADETTE
Floodwood
Mega L
Magiskan
River
Rube

Ledge Rapids
Poplar Rapids
Roman L
Leblanc L
Scar Rapids
HURDMAN
Abimatinu L
Island Falls 215m
McInnis
West Trappers L
Trappers L
Agassiz L
Harris L
N. McQuibban L
Montreuil
Thorning
Inglis L
Big Jawbone L
ADANAC
Adanac L
Adanac Cr
Hurdman
Fish Rapids
Hess L
River
MATTAGAMI
Webster Cr
ALEXANDRA
WEBSTER
Benidh L
BENIAH
Gerloch Cr
IRELAND
Maher 262m
Marven
Eddie L
Wurtele 259m
MARVEN
Jawbone Cr
Thorning L
Thorning R
POTTER
Williston
Potter L
SANGSTER
Little Abitibi Lake
Sangster L
Louis
Lac La France
McQuibban Cr
Floodwood
Pierre L
Gaulin
Lamoth
Levaux L
Departure Lake
Smooth Rock Falls
Tucker L
Charpentier Falls
Bray L
Margaret Louise L
Eastford
Frederick House River
Gardiner
Chin
Chin L
Picker L
Cabin L
Mistango L
Wade L
Stimson
Smooth Rock
Pullen
Bradburn
Driftwood
Islands Falls
Yellow Falls
Bradburn L
Davis Rapids
Loen Rapids
Rat L
SYDERE
BRADBURN
Wolfe L
Clute
Clute
Canier
GLACKMEYER
Larocque
Lillabelle
Florida
Cochrane
Dunning
Abitibi
Nahma
Brower
Norembega
Hunter
Baskegau
Carter Rapids
Sankey Rapids
Frederick 261m
Deception L
Neelands Rapids
Boundary L
Return L
Laidlaw
DARGAVEL
LENNOX
OTTAWAY
FOURNIER
LAMARCHE
BROWER
FOX
STIMSON
SWEETMAN
CALDER
CLUTE
LAUGHTON
HEIGHINGTON
KENNEDY
DEMPSAY
BLOUNT
Long Sault Rapids
Foisie
May Cr
W. Mistango
Mistango
Muskego River
North Driftwood
Sucker River
Heighington
Michel
Sydere
Muskego Cr
Laidlaw
Dargavel Cr
Lennox
Ottaway R
Brower Cr
Nahma R
Cyprus
Tucker
Pullen Cr
Bradburn Cr
Driftwood
Cr
Deception R
Frederick House River
Margaret Louise L
Wolfe L
Clute
Clute
Canier
Larocque
Lillabelle
Florida
Cochrane
Dunning
Abitibi
Nahma
Brower
Norembega
Stimson
Hunter
Baskegau
Carter Rapids
Sankey Rapids
Frederick 261m
Deception L
Neelands Rapids
Boundary L
Return L

Upper Kesagami L
Burntbush R
Wekweyaukastik L
Upper Burntbush L
Tweed L
Floodwood R
Floodwood L
Lower Tweed L
Baker L
Mikwam L
Mikwam
Soucie L
E. Soucie L
North Chabbie L
Burntbush L
Turcotte
Walford L
Chabbie L
Sigal L
Poulos L
Chabbie R
Rammage L
10
3
TWEED
BLAKELOCK
HOBLITZELL
NOSEWORTHY
BRADETTE
Floodwood
Mega L
Magiskan L
Springer L
Wasicho L
Twopeak L
Sproule L
Snare L
Paintouk L
Paintouk Cr
Burntbush River
Rube L
Little
Abitibi
Lake
3
BRAGG
NEWMAN
TOMLINSON
HURTUBISE
ST. LAURENT
Bragg L
Floodwood L
Bateman L
Lac France
Abitibi River
Tomlinson Cr
Singer Cr
Lac La France R
Michel L
Mikwam R
E. Mikwam R
Kabika R
E. Kabika R
Clive R
9
RAVEN
SEGUIN
KENNING
SINGER
CLIVE
Seguin R
Endelman L
Circle L
Whitewater L
W. Whitewater R
Kenning R
Kenning L
Mistango L
Freele L
FREELE
CHALLIES
CASE
ABBOTSFORD
ADAIR
Abbotsford L
Adair Cr
Low Bush River
Case River
Case L
Findlay
Joe L
Bill
Patten R
Patten River
9

DISTRICT DE COCHRANE
DISTRICT

Area Designation
Désignation des zones

april 1983

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

area reference number
numéro de référence régional — 5

area boundary
limite régionale

SWEATMAN
FINDLAY
Findlay L
HENLEY
PLINY
Case L
SCAPA
HESBURN
Rivière La Reine
STEELE
Bingle Cr
Bingle
Bingle L
Circle
PURVIS
BOWYER
270m
Mace
Eades
BONIS
SHERRING
MARATHON
Kirke
285m
Low Bush
Low Bush River
Northwest B
Northeast B
SARGEANT
Goodwin
C.N.R.
Marathon L
Edwards Cr
Trail L
Dokis
WESLEY
MOODY
GALNA
Pierce B
265m
BERRY
Camp Three B
Chesney B
ABITIBI
RIVER
Couchiching Falls
Bobs L
KNOX
KERRS
The Narrows
Iroquois Pt
Obikodosik B
Kenosha
Mistaken Is
South B
Lightning Pt
St. Patrick
Dominion I
Ghost River B
Lightning B
Boundary
ABITIBI
N
Miles 10 0 10
Kilometres 10 0 10